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VOL. XXXVII. | SMETHPORT, PA., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1900. | NO. 5

Official Directory

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[illegible]—James M. Barnett.
Auditor General—Levi G. McCauley.
Sec. Internal Affairs—James Latta.

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F. & A. M.—McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on the second and fourth Wednesday of each month, at 7½ o'clock p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.
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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Lodge, No. 899, meets Friday evening at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree 1st meeting of each month; 1st degree on second, 2d degree on third, and 3d degree on fourth meetings.
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I. O. O. F.—Smethport Encampment No. 273 meets on First and Third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.
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A. O. U. W.—Smethport Lodge, No. 22 meets [illegible] and last Tuesday evenings of each month in Wells Hall.
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C. M. B. A.—Smethport Branch 33, meets second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in W. C. T. U. hall, Backus block, at 7:30 p. m.
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St. Elizabeth Catholic Church—Rev. P. Cosgrove, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 1:30 p. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

Swedish Evangelical Lutheran—P. E. NORDGREN, Pastor. Services every alternate Sunday morning at 10:30, and evening services at 7:45. Sunday school every Sunday at 10 o'clock a. m. Week services every alternate Tuesday at 8 o'clock.

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THE CRUCIFIXION OF PHILIP STRONG.

By REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON,
Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

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CHAPTER X.

One day at the close of a month Philip came into the cozy parsonage and instead of going right up to his study, as his habit was when his outside work was done for the day, he threw himself down on a couch by the open fire. His wife was at work in the other room, but she came in and, seeing him lying there, inquired what was the matter.

"Nothing, Sarah, with me. Only I'm sick at heart with the sight and knowledge of all this wicked town's sin and misery."

"Do you have to carry it all on your shoulders, Philip?"

"Yes," replied Philip almost fiercely. It was not that either. Only his reply was like a great sob of conviction that he must bear something of these burdens. He could not help it.

Mrs. Strong did not say anything for a moment. Then she asked:

"Don't you think you take it too seriously, Philip?"

"What?"

"Other people's wrongs. You are not responsible."

"Am I not? I am my brother's keeper. What quantity of guilt may I not carry into the eternal kingdom if I do not do what I can to save him! Oh, how can men be so selfish? Yet I am only one person. I cannot prevent all this suffering alone."

"Of course you cannot, Philip. You wrong yourself to take yourself to task so severely for the sins of others. But what has stirred you up so this time?" Mrs. Strong understood Philip well enough to know that some particular case had roused his feeling. He seldom yielded to such despondency without some immediate practical reason.

Philip sat up on the couch and clasped his hands over his knee with the eager earnestness that characterized him when he was roused.

"Sarah, this town slumbers on the smoking crest of a volcano. There are more than 15,000 people here in Milton out of work. A great many of them are honest, temperate people who have saved up a little. But it is nearly gone. The mills are shut down and, on the authority of men that ought to know, shut down for all winter. The same condition of affairs is true in a more or less degree in the entire state and throughout the country and even the world. People are suffering today in this town for food and clothing and fuel through no fault of their own. The same thing is true of thousands and even hundreds of thousands all over the world. It is an age that calls for heroes, martyrs, servants, saviors. And right here in this town, where distress walks the streets and actual want already has its clutch on many a poor devil, society goes on giving its expensive parties and living in its little round of selfish pleasure just as if the volcano was a downy little bed of roses for it to go to sleep in whenever it wearies of the pleasure and wishes to retire to happy dreams. Oh, but the bubble will burst one of these days, and then"—

Philip swept his hand upward with a fine gesture and sank back upon the couch, groaning.

"Don't you exaggerate?" The minister's wife put the question gently.

"Not a bit! Not a bit! All true. I am not one of the French revolution fellows, always lugging in blood and destruction and prophesying ruin to the nation and the world if it doesn't gee and haw the way I like it to. But I tell you, Sarah, it takes no prophet to see that a man who is hungry and out of work is a dangerous man to have around. And it takes no extraordinary sized heart to swell a little with righteous wrath when in such times as these people go right on with their useless luxuries of living and spend as much on a single evening's entertainment as would provide a comfortable living for a whole month to some deserving family."

"How do you know they do?"

"Well, I'll tell you. I've figured it out. I will leave it to any one of good judgment that any one of these projected parties mentioned here in the evening paper"—Philip smoothed the paper on the head of the couch—"any one of them will cost in the neighborhood of $100 to $150. Look here! Here's the Goldens' party—members of Calvary church. They will spend at least $25 to $30 for flowers, and refreshments will cost $50 more, and music another $25 and incidentals $25 extra, and so on. Is that right, Sarah, these times, and as people ought to live now?"

"But some one gets the benefit of all this money spent. Surely that is a help to some of the working people."

"Yes, for how many people are helped by such expenditures? Only a select few, and they are the very ones who are least in need of it. I say that Christian people and members of churches have no right to indulge their selfish pleasures to the extent in these ways. I know that Christ would not approve of it."

"You think he would not, Philip?"

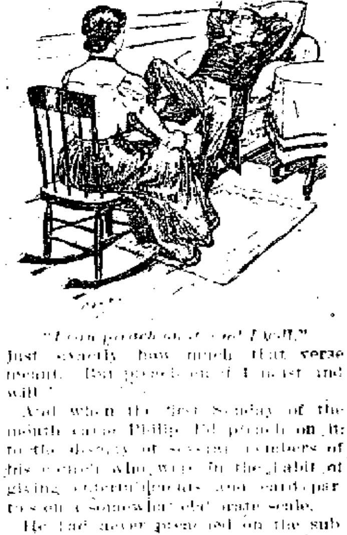
"No, I know he would not. There is not a particle of doubt in my mind about it. What right has a disciple of Jesus Christ to spend for the gratification of his physical aesthetic pleasures money which ought to be feeding the hungry bodies of men or providing some useful necessary labor for their activity? I mean, of course, the gratification of those senses which a man can live without. In this age of the world society ought to dispense with some of its accustomed pleasures and deny itself for the sake of the great suffering, needy world. Instead of that the members of the very church of Christ on earth spend more in a single evening's entertainment for people who don't need it than they give to the salvation of men in a year. I protest [illegible]. And I will protest if society spurns me from it as a bigot, a fanatic and a bore. For society in Christian [illegible] is not Christianity [illegible] not after the Christianity of Christ."

[illegible] His wife asked the question [illegible]. She had grown [illegible] to Milton, and [illegible] in spite of her natural [illegible] disposition [illegible] Philip must be [illegible].

"I can preach on it and I will."

"Be wise, Philip. You are on delicate ground when you enter society's realm."

"Well, dear, I will be as wise as a serpent and harmless as a dove, although I must confess I never knew



"I can preach on it and I will."

just exactly how much that verse meant. But preach on it I must and will."

And when the first Sunday of the month came Philip did preach on it, to the disgust of several members of his church who were in the habit of giving entertainments and card parties on a somewhat elaborate scale.

He had never preached on the subject of amusements and he stated that he wished it to be plainly understood that he was not preaching on the subject now. It was a question which went deeper than that and took hold of the very first principles of human society. A single paragraph in the sermon will show the drift of it all.

"We have reached a time in the history of the world when it is the Christian duty of every man who calls himself a disciple of the Master to live on a simpler, less extravagant basis. The world has been living beyond its means. Modern civilization has been exorbitant in its demands, and every dollar foolishly spent today means suffering for some one who ought to be relieved by that money wisely expended. An entertainment given by people of means to other people of means in these hard times, in which money is lavished on flowers, food and dress, is, in my opinion, an act of which Christ would not approve. I do not mean to say that he would object to the pleasure which flowers, food and dress will give, but he would say that it is an unnecessary enjoyment and expense at this particular crisis through which we are passing. He would say that money and time should be given where people more in need of them might have the benefit. He would say that when a town is in the situation of ours today it is not a time for any selfish use for any material blessing.

"Unless I mistake the spirit of the modern Christ, if he were here he would preach to the whole world the necessity of a far simpler, less expensive style of living and, above all, actual self denial on the part of society for the brotherhood of man. What is society doing now? What sacrifice is it making? When it gives a charity ball, does it not spend twice as much in getting up the entertainment to please itself as it makes for the poor in whose behalf the ball is given? Do you think I am severe? Ask yourself, O member of Calvary church, what has been the extent of your sacrifice for the world this year before you condemn me for being too strict or particular. It is because we live in such times that the law of service presses upon us with greater insistence than ever. And now more than during any of the ages gone Christ's words ring in our ears with the centuries of reverberation, 'Whosoever will not deny himself and take up his cross, he cannot be my disciple.'"

Of all the sermons on Christ and modern society which Philip had thus far preached none had hit so hard or was applied so personally as this one. The Goldens were absent from the service [illegible]. "That settles Calvary church for me," said Mrs. Golden as she swept herself out of the building after the service was over. "I consider that the most insulting sermon I ever listened to from any minister. It is simply [illegible]."

[illegible]

When the evening service was over, Philip [illegible] down on the [illegible] of the open fire [illegible].

[illegible] Mrs. Strong [illegible].

"Philip, there is some one walking back and forth in front of the house! [illegible]"

"Maybe it's the man with the lantern come back to get [illegible]," said Philip. [illegible] Sure enough there was a man on the [illegible] of the house. He was standing perfectly still.

[illegible] Philip went to the door [illegible].

"Now, [illegible], won't you come in?"

[illegible]

[illegible] the figure [illegible] the steps of the porch. As the face came into view [illegible] Philip started and [illegible].

It was not because the face was that of an enemy nor because it was repulsive nor because he recognized an old acquaintance. It was a face he had never to his knowledge seen before. Yet the impression it had [illegible] from the recollection of just such a countenance moving over his spirit when he was in prayer or in trouble. It all passed in a second's time, and then he confronted the man as a complete stranger.

There was nothing remarkable about him. He was poorly dressed and carried a small bundle. He looked cold and tired. Philip, who could never resist the mute appeal of distress in any form, reached out his hand and said kindly: "Come in, my brother; you look cold and weary. Come in and sit down before the fire, and we'll have a bite of lunch. I was just beginning to think of having something to eat myself."

Philip's wife looked a little remonstrance, but Philip did not see it, and wheeling an easy chair before the fire he made the man sit down, and, pulling up a rocker, he placed himself opposite.

The stranger seemed a little surprised at the action of the minister, but made no resistance. He took off his hat and disclosed a head of hair white as snow and said in a voice that sounded singularly sweet and true:

"You do me much honor, sir. The fire feels good this chilly evening, and the food will be very acceptable. And I have no doubt you have a good, warm bed that I could occupy for the night."

Philip stared hard at his unexpected guest, and his wife, who had started out of the room to get the lunch, shook her head vigorously as she stood behind the visitor as a sign that her husband should refuse such a strange request. He was taken aback a little, and he looked puzzled. The words were uttered in the utmost simplicity.

"Why, yes, we can arrange that all right," he said. "There is a spare room, and excuse me for a moment while I go and help to get our lunch." Philip's wife was telegraphing to him to come into the other room, and he obediently got up and went.

"Now, Philip," she whispered when they were out in the dining room, "you know that is a risky thing to do. You are all the time inviting all kinds of characters in here. We can't keep this man all night. Who ever heard of such a thing as a perfect stranger coming out with a request like that? I believe the man is crazy. It certainly will not do to let him stay here all night."

Philip looked puzzled.

"I declare it is strange! He doesn't appear like an ordinary tramp. But somehow I don't think he's crazy. Why shouldn't we let him have the bed in the room off the east parlor. I can light the fire in the stove there and make him comfortable."

"But we don't know who he is. You let your sympathies run away with your judgment."

"Well, little woman, let me go in and talk with him awhile. You get the lunch, and we'll see about the rest afterward."

So he went back and sat down again. He was hardly seated when his visitor said:

"If your wife objects to my staying here tonight, of course, I don't wish to. I don't feel comfortable to remain where I'm not welcome."

"Oh, you're perfectly welcome," said Philip hastily, with some embarrassment, while his strange visitor went on:

"I'm not crazy, only a little odd, you know. Perfectly harmless. It will be perfectly safe for you to keep me over night."

The man spread his thin hands out before the fire, while Philip sat and watched him with a certain fascination new to his interest in all sorts and conditions of men.

Mrs. Strong brought in a substantial lunch of cold meat, bread and butter, milk and fruit and then placed it on a table in front of the open fire, where he and his remarkable guest ate like hungry men.

It was after they had [illegible] and the table cleared that a scene occurred which would be incredible if its reality and truthfulness did not compel its record as a part of the life of Philip Strong. Never [illegible] deny the power [illegible] movement of the story.

CHAPTER XI.

"I heard your sermon this morning," said Philip's guest [illegible] Mrs. Strong was [illegible].

"Did you?" asked Philip, because he could not think of anything else to say.

"Yes, I said [illegible] Philip [illegible]"

[illegible]

"What did you think of it?"

[illegible]

Mrs. Strong [illegible].

"[illegible]"

"And yet you said that Christ would not approve of people spending money for flowers, food and dress on those who did not need it when it could be more wisely expended for the benefit of those who were in want."

"Yes. Those were not my exact words, but that was my idea."

"Your idea. Just so. And yet we have had here in this little lunch, or as you called it, a bite of something, three different kinds of meat, two kinds of bread, three grapes and the richest kind of milk."

The man said all this in the quietest, calmest manner possible, and Philip stared at him, not as sure that he was a little crazy. Mrs. Strong looked amused and said, "You seemed to enjoy the lunch pretty well." The man [illegible] with a zest that was redeemed from rudeness only by a delicacy of manner that no tramp ever [illegible]

[illegible] perhaps this was a case where the food was given to one who stood really in need of it."

Philip started as if he had suddenly caught a meaning from the man's words which he had not before heard in them.

"Do you call that an extravagant lunch?" asked Philip, with a very slight laugh.

The man looked straight at Philip and replied slowly, "Yes, for the times in which we live!"

A sudden silence fell on the group of three in the parlor of the parsonage, lighted up by the soft glow of the coal fire. No one except a person thoroughly familiar with the real character of Philip Strong could have told why that silence fell on him instead of a careless laugh at the crazy remark of a half witted strange tramp. Just how long the silence lasted he did not know; only, when it was broken, he found himself saying:

"Man, who are you? Where are you from? And what is your name?"

His guest turned his head a little and replied: "When you called me in here, you stretched out your hand and called me 'brother.' Just now you called me by the great term, 'man.' These are my names. You may call me 'Brother Man.'"

"Well, then, 'Brother Man,'" said Philip, smiling a little to think of the very strangeness of the whole affair, "your reason for thinking I was not sincere in my sermon this morning was because of the extravagant lunch this evening?"

"Not altogether. There are other reasons." The man suddenly bowed his head between his hands, and Philip's wife whispered to him: "Philip, what is the use of talking with a crazy man? You are tired, and it is time to put out the lights and go to bed. Get him out of the house now as soon as you can."

The stranger raised his head and went on talking just as if he had not broken off abruptly.

"Other reasons. In your sermon you tell the people they ought to live less luxuriously. You point them to the situation in this town where thousands of men are out of work. You call attention to the great poverty and distress all over the world, and you say the times demand that people live far simpler, less extravagant lives. And yet here you live yourself like a prince. Like a prince," he repeated after a peculiar gesture, which seemed to include not only what was in the room, but all that was in the house.

Philip glanced at his wife as people do when they suspect a third person being out of his mind and saw that her expression was very much like his own feeling, although not exactly. Then they both glanced around the room.

It certainly did look luxurious, even if not princely. The parsonage was an old mansion which had once belonged to a wealthy but eccentric sea captain. He had built to please himself, something after the colonial fashion, and large square rooms, generous fireplaces, with quaint mantels and tiling and hard wood floors gave the house an appearance of solid comfort that approached luxury. The church in Milton had purchased the property from the heirs, who had become involved in ruinous speculation and parted with the house for a sum little representing its real worth. It had been changed a little and modernized, although the old fireplaces still remained, and one spare room, an annex to the house proper, had been added recently. There was an air of decided comfort, bordering on luxury, in the different pieces of furniture and the whole appearance of the room.

"You understand," said Philip, as his glance traveled back to his visitor, "that this house is not mine. It belongs to my church. It is the parsonage, and I am simply living in it as the minister."

"Yes, I understand. You, a minister, are living in this princely house while other people have not where to lay their heads."

Again Philip felt the same temptation to anger steal into him, and again he checked himself at the thought: "The man is certainly insane. The whole thing is simply absurd. I will get rid of him. And yet"—

He could not shake off a strange and powerful impression which the stranger's words had made upon him. Crazy or not, the man had hinted at the possibility of an insincerity on his part which made him restless. He determined to question him and see if he really would develop a streak of insanity that would justify him in getting rid of him for the night.

"Brother Man," he said, using the term his guest had given him, "do you think I am living too extravagantly to live as I do?"

"Yes, in these times and after such a sermon."

"What would you have me do?" Philip asked the question half seriously, half amused at himself for asking advice from such a source.

"Do as you preach that others ought to."

Again that silence fell over the room. And again Philip felt the same impression of power in the strange man's words.

The "Brother Man," as he wished to be called, bowed his head between his hands again, and Mrs. Strong whispered to her husband: "Now it is certainly worse than foolish to keep this up any longer. The man is evidently insane. We cannot keep him here all night. He will certainly do something terrible. Get rid of him, Philip. This may be a trick on the part of the whisky men."

Never in all his life had Philip been so puzzled to know what to do with a human being. Here was one, the strangest he had ever met, who had come into his house; it is true he had been invited, but once within he had invited himself to stay all night and had accused its entertainer of living too extravagantly and called him an insincere preacher. Add to all this the singular fact that he had declared his name to be "Brother Man" and that he spoke with a calmness that was the very incarnation of peace, and Philip's wonder reached its limit.

In response to his wife's appeal Philip rose abruptly and went to the front door. He opened it, and a whirl of snow danced in. The wind had risen, and the sound of a coming heavy storm was in the air.

The moment Philip opened the door his strange guest also arose, and, putting on his hat, he said, as he moved slowly toward Philip, "I must be going. I thank you for your hospitality."

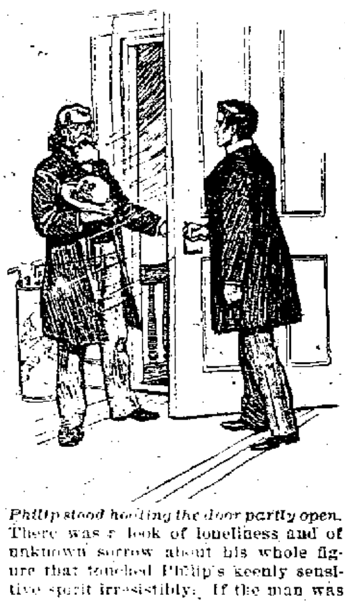
Philip stood holding the door partly open. He was perplexed to know just what to say.

"Where will you stay tonight? Where is your home?"

"My home is with my friends," replied the man. He laid his hand on the door, opened it and had stepped one foot out on the porch when Philip, seized with an impulse, laid his hand on his arm, gently but strongly pulled him back into the hall, shut the door and placed his back against it.

"You cannot go out into this storm until I know whether you have a place to go to for the night."

The man hesitated curiously, shuffled his feet on the mat, put his hand up to his face and passed it across his eyes with a gesture of great weariness.



Philip stood holding the door partly open.

There was a look of loneliness and of unknown sorrow about his whole figure that touched Philip's keenly sensitive spirit irresistibly. If the man was a little out of his right mind, he was probably harmless. They could not turn him out into the night if he had nowhere to go.

"Brother Man," said Philip gently, "would you like to stay here tonight? Have you anywhere else to stay?"

"You are afraid I will do harm. But, no! See. Let us sit down."

He laid his hat on the table, resumed his seat and asked Philip for a Bible. Philip handed him one. He opened it and read a chapter from the prophet Isaiah, and then, sitting in the chair, bowing his head between his hands, he offered a prayer of such wonderful beauty and spiritual refinement of expression that Mr. and Mrs. Strong listened with awed astonishment.

When he had uttered the amen, Mrs. Strong whispered to Philip: "Surely we cannot shut him out with the storm. We will give him the spare room."

Philip said not a word. He at once built up a fire in the room and in a few moments invited the man into it.

"Brother Man," he said simply, "stay here as if this were your own house. You are welcome for the night."

"Yes, heartily welcome," said Philip's wife, as if to make amends for any doubts she had felt before.

For reply the "Brother Man" raised his hand almost as if in benediction. And they left him to his rest.

CHAPTER XII.

In the morning Philip knocked at his guest's door to waken him for breakfast. Not a sound could be heard within. He waited a little while and then knocked again. It was as still as before. He opened the door softly and looked in.

To his amazement, there was no one there. The bed was made up neatly, everything in the room was in its place, but the strange being who had called himself "Brother Man" was gone.

Philip exclaimed, and his wife came in.

"So our queer guest has flown! He must have been very still about it. I heard no noise. Where do you suppose he is? And who do you suppose he is?"

"Are you sure there ever was such a person, Philip? Don't you think you dreamed all that about the 'Brother Man?'" Mrs. Strong had not quite forgiven Philip for his skeptical questioning of the reality of the man with the lantern who had driven the knife into the desk.

"Yes, it's your turn now, Sarah. Well, if our 'Brother Man' was a dream he was the most curious dream this family ever had, and if he was crazy he was the most remarkable insane person I ever saw."

"Of course he was crazy. All that he said about our living so extravagantly!"

"Do you think he was crazy in that particular?" asked Philip in a strange voice. His wife noticed it at the time, but its true significance did not become real to her until afterward. He went to the front door and found it was unlocked. Evidently the guest had gone out that way. The heavy storm of the night had covered up any possible signs of footsteps. It was still snowing furiously.

Philip went into his study for the forenoon as usual, but he did very little writing. His wife could hear him pacing the floor restlessly.

About 10 o'clock he came down stairs and declared his intention of going out into the storm to see if he couldn't settle down to work better.

He went out and did not return until the middle of the afternoon. Mrs. Strong was a little alarmed.

"Where have you been all this time, Philip? In this terrible storm too! You are a monument of snow. Stand out here in the kitchen while I sweep you off."

Philip obediently stood still while his wife walked around him with a broom and good naturedly submitted to being swept down, "as if I were being worked into shape for a snow man," he said.

"Where have you been? Give an account of yourself."

"I have been seeing how some other people live, Sarah. The 'Brother Man' was not so very crazy after all. He has more than half converted me."

"Did you find out anything about him?"

"Yes, several of the older citizens here recognized my description of him. They say he is harmless and has quite a history; was once a wealthy mill owner in Clinton. He wanders about the country, living with any one who will take him in. It is a queer case. I must find out more about him. But I'm hungry. Can I have a bite of something?"

"Haven't you had dinner?"

"No; haven't had time."

"Where have you been?"

"Among the tenements."

"How are the people getting on there?"

"I cannot tell. It almost chokes me to eat when I think of it."

"Now, Philip, what makes you take it so seriously? How can you help all that suffering? You are not to blame for it."

"Maybe I am for a part of it. But whether I am or not there the suffering is. And I don't know that we ought to ask who is to blame in such cases. At any rate, supposing the fathers and mothers in the tenements are to blame themselves by their own sinfulness, does that make innocent children and helpless babes any warmer or better clothed and fed? Sarah, I have seen things in these four hours' time that make me want to join the bomb throwers of Europe almost."

Mrs. Strong came up behind his chair as he sat at the table eating and placed her hand on his brow. She grew more anxious every day over his growing personal feeling for others. It seemed to her it was becoming a passion with him, wearing him out, and she feared its results as winter deepened and the strike in the mills remained unbroken.

"You cannot do more than one man, Philip," she said, with a sigh.

"No, but if I can only make the church see its duty at this time and act the Christ way a great many persons will be saved!" He dropped his knife and fork, wheeled around abruptly in his chair and faced her with the question, "Would you give up this house and be content to live in a simpler fashion than we have been used to since we came here?"

"Yes," replied his wife quietly. "I will go anywhere and suffer anything with you. What is it you are thinking of now?"

"I need a little more time. There is a crisis near at hand in my thought of what Christ would require of me. My dear, I am sure we shall be led into the spirit of truth to do what is necessary and for the better saving of men."

He kissed his wife tenderly and went up stairs again to his work. All through the rest of the afternoon and in the evening, as he shaped his church and pulpit work, the words of the "Brother Man" rang in his ears and the situation at the tenements rose in their successive panoramas before his eyes. As the storm increased in fury with the coming darkness he felt that it was typical in a certain sense of his own condition. He abandoned the work he had been doing at his desk and kneeling down at his couch he prayed. Mrs. Strong, coming up to the study to see how his work was getting on, found him kneeling there and went and knelt beside him, while together they sought the light through the storm.

So the weeks went by, and the first Sunday of the next month found Philip's Christ message even more direct and personal than any he had brought to his people before. He had spent much of the time going into the workingmen's houses. The tenement district was becoming familiar territory to him now. He had settled finally what his own action ought to be. In that action his wife fully concurred. And the members of Calvary church, coming in that Sunday morning, were astonished at the message of their pastor as he spoke to them from the standpoint of modern Christ.

"I said a month ago that the age in which we live demands a simpler, less extravagant style of living. I did not mean by that to condemn the beauties of art or the marvels of science or the products of civilization. I merely emphasized what I believe is a mighty but neglected truth in our modern civilization—that if we would win men to Christ we must adopt more of his spirit of simple and consecrated self denial. I wish to be distinctly understood as I go on that I do not condemn any man simply because he is rich or lives in a luxurious house, enjoying every comfort of modern civilization, every delicacy of the season and all physical desires. What I do wish distinctly understood is the belief, which has been burned deep into me ever since coming to this town, that if the members of this church wish to honor the Head of the church and bring men to believe him and save them in this life and the next they must be willing to do far more than they have yet done to make use of the physical comforts and luxuries of their homes for the blessing and Christianizing of this community. In this particular I have myself failed to set you an example. The fact that I have so failed is my only reason for making this matter public this morning.

"The situation in Milton today is exceedingly serious. I do not need to prove it to you by figures. If any business man will go through the tenements, he will acknowledge my statements. If any woman will contrast those dens with her own home, she will, if Christ is a power in her heart, stand in horror before such a travesty on the sacred thought of home. The destitution of the neighborhood is alarming. The number of men out of work is dangerous. The complete removal of all sympathy between the church up here on this street and the tenement district is sadder than death. Oh, my beloved"—Philip stretched out his arms and uttered a cry that rang in the ears of those who heard it and remained with some of them a memory for years—"these things ought not so to be! Where is the Christ spirit with us? Have we not sat in our comfortable houses and eaten our pleasant food and dressed in the finest clothing and gone to amusements and entertainments without number while God's poor have shivered on the street and his sinful ones have sneered at Christianity as they have walked by our church doors?

"It is true we have given money to charitable causes, it is true the town council has organized a bureau for the care and maintenance of those in want. It is true members of Calvary church, with other churches at this time, have done something to relieve the immediate distress of the town, but how much have we given of ourselves to the needy? Do we reflect that to reach souls and win them, to bring back humanity to God and the Christ, the Christian must do something different from the giving of money now and then? He must give a part of himself. This was my reason for urging you to move this church building away from this street into the tenement district, that we might give ourselves to the people there. The reason is the same in what I now propose. But you will pardon me if first of all I announce my own action, which, I believe, is demanded by the times and would be approved by our Lord."

Philip stepped up nearer the front of the platform and spoke with an added earnestness and power which [illegible] every hour. A [illegible] of the great [illegible] flashed through [illegible] past month [illegible] and found partial utterance in his impassioned speech, especially as he drew near the end. The very abruptness of his proposition smote the people into breathless attention.

"The parsonage in which I am living is a large, even a luxurious, dwelling. It has twelve large rooms. You are familiar with its furnishings. The salary this church pays me is $2,000 a year, a sum which more than provides for my necessary wants. What I have decided to do is this: I wish this church to reduce this salary one-half and take the other thousand dollars to the fitting up the parsonage for a refuge for homeless children or for some such

(Continued on last page.)

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McKean County Miner

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Address all communications to

BURT OLSON,
Editor and Prop'r.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1900.

Announcements.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my candidacy for delegate to the State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican party of McKean county at the primaries.
DAVID HOWELLS,
Kane, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER: You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
CHAS. A. DUKE.

EDITOR MINER:—You are hereby authorized to announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the National Convention, subject to the rules governing the Republican primaries.
JAMES A. MCKEAN.
Smethport, Pa., Jan. 30, 1900.

EDITOR MINER:—Please announce my name as a candidate for delegate to the Republican State Convention, subject to the decision of the Republican primaries of McKean county.
J. M. MCELROY.
Bradford, Jan. 29, 1900.

Give the people an opportunity to vote direct for United States senator.

Both parties in the borough have nominated excellent tickets for the February election.

The Quay henchmen of McKean county evidently desire to drive another spigot into the Sibley barrel. They undoubtedly made a successful tap of it two years ago.

Hon. John I. Mitchell, of Wellsboro, Pa., who was elected as Superior court judge last fall, suffered a stroke of paralysis at his home in Wellsboro last Friday. It is hoped that nothing serious will result and that he may be spared to many years of usefulness.

Charles A. Duke, of Duke Center, announces himself in this week's issue as a candidate for delegate to the next Republican state convention. Having been a representative business man of the county for many years and an ardent Republican he is entitled to just consideration by the Republican voters of the county. At the present time he is engaged in banking at Duke Center, besides being an oil producer.

David Howells, the veteran soldier of Kane, announces himself as a candidate for delegate to the next Republican state convention. Mr. Howells is a representative business man of Kane, well and favorably known throughout the county as an unswerving Republican, heartily in touch with the national administration, as he and the president faced rebel bullets from 1861 to 1865. He would worthily represent McKean county at the convention.

As there is hardly anyone in McKean county that enjoys the pleasure of an acquaintance with J. M. McElroy, of Bradford, the MINER takes great pleasure in introducing him to the voters of the county as a candidate for delegate to the Republican state convention. He passed safely through the ordeals of '61 to '65, carrying a musket in order to keep the stars and stripes intact and through his efforts with many others, not a star was dimmed or lost, but those that were attempting to fly away on another tangent were brought back and many others added since.

The Republican voters of this senatorial district must feel highly elated over the situation when a couple of machine men go to Harrisburg to see Governor Stone, and a couple more go to Washington to see Quay as to whom these two party wreckers desire for senatorial candidate in this district. Were the serfs of Russia ever bound in such bondage? They at least could think for themselves, if they dared not express their thoughts. But here it makes no difference what you think. The machine men take it upon themselves to select your medicine. Assert your manhood, be chumps no longer.

Sibley's efforts in Harrisburg last winter in trying to induce Democratic members of the legislature to vote for M. S. Quay for the United States senate, are now liable to be rewarded by the machine henchmen of the 27th congressional district in trying to give Sibley the re-nomination to congress on the Republican ticket. If Old Satan himself could be induced to speak a word in favor of Quay being seated on the governor's appointment, some assembly, senatorial or congressional district in the state would be compelled (if Quay could bring it about) to accept old clovenfoot as their candidate.

The MINER takes great pleasure this week in announcing the name of James A. McKean as a candidate to the Republican national convention to be held at Philadelphia this year. For fifty two years Mr. McKean has been a resident of this county, and he is closely allied with all its great interests. He has always been a staunch Republican and as a candidate for national delegate, no Republican in the county can find any excuse whatever for not supporting him. Mr. McKean is a staunch supporter of McKinley's administration, and as such is certainly entitled to the support of every Republican in the county. Starting in as a poor boy, by perseverance and industry he has brought himself to the front as a capable business man whose word is as good as his bond.

Quay newspapers and Quay henchmen have for several months been be wailing the fact that Pennsylvania had only one United States senator (and a poor one at that) to represent her interests in the upper house of congress. This fact has been incessantly dinged into the ears of all the United States senators in order that they might be induced to vote to give Quay a seat in the senate on Governor Stone's appointment. This week Quay made the statement in Washington that he was most anxious to have the senate come to a vote and grant him his seat in the senate, when he would hie himself away to San Lucie, Flo., where he has served most of the time as senator, catching tarpon. Oh, Pennsylvania is badly in need of another senator, in fact she ought to have a dozen such as she has in order to make one good one.

The attempted assassination of State Senator William Goebel at Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday forenoon has thrown that state into a seething cauldron almost equalling the stormiest scenes of unhappy France. Governor Taylor, the Republican candidate, had taken his seat the first of the year. Goebel, the Democratic candidate, had been making strenuous efforts to oust Taylor, through the action of the legislature, when some crank fired the fatal shot that cut Goebel down, and he now lies at the point of death. Shortly after the shooting the contesting board, by a strict party vote of 10 to 1, declared Goebel duly elected. At 3 o'clock yesterday morning Goebel was sworn in as governor of Kentucky, and, unless something intervenes to prevent it, the Blue Grass state will retain her title of "dark and bloody ground."

Washington Letter.

(From our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1900.

President McKinley will, it is expected, shortly issue a proclamation offering an unconditional pardon to such of the Philippine rebels as surrender before a given date, and giving notice that all found with arms in their hands after that date, will be considered brigands and outlaws, and treated as such. This may cause a few spasms among the "aunties," but it is the right and proper thing to do. There is no longer even an apology for a Filipino government, and no organized force of any size anywhere, and the peaceably inclined inhabitants are entitled to the protection of this government, which can only be made effectual by breaking up the small roaming bands of armed rebels, living by depredation.

The senate committee on privileges and elections, while waiting for the arrival of more Clark witnesses, heard the arguments of the lawyers employed by those who are trying to unseat Senator Scott, of West Virginia. The committee has not yet decided whether it will hear testimony in this case, but if the arguments presented were the best that Senator Scott's opponents have, it will probably report in his favor without hearing any witnesses.

The first step in this year's Congressional campaign will be taken this week, when the Republicans of the house and senate will hold a joint caucus for the purpose of reorganizing the congressional campaign committee.

The house disposed of the Roberts' case last week by shutting him out, but the house committee on mileage still has to decide whether he is entitled to mileage. Chairman Barham has been trying to get at the legal status of the matter. He talked with Attorney General Griggs about it and was referred to Comptroller Tracewell, of the treasury, who would have to pass on the account, if Roberts should be allowed mileage. The comptroller said he would be guided by the action of the committee on mileage. Speaking of the matter, Mr. Barham said: "Personally, I should like to pay Mr. Roberts the amount of his mileage. He came here expecting to receive not only his salary, but the perquisites that belong to the office of representative; but I have examined the law very carefully and I do not see how we should be justified in paying him. That is only my personal opinion. The committee may decide otherwise."

Democrats are very fond of talking about muzzling men, but they seem to overlook the recent muzzling of Mr. Bryan. Mr. Bryan was muzzled by the New York Democratic club, which is another name for Tammany, when he was dined without being allowed to speak, and he was again muzzled by the Gridiron club of Washington, which had him as one of its guests at a dinner, given Saturday night, where he was free to speak, but with the knowledge that an inviolable rule of the club prohibits the publication of speeches made by its guests. It looks as though Mr. Bryan really enjoyed being muzzled, as it is clear to close observers that he is driving old Democrats into the Republican party every day by his moss-back utterances, which show an utter inability to read the signs of the times.

The U. S. government is confident of its ability to protect its interests and those of all its citizens under any and all circumstances; therefore, it would accept no invitation from any other government or governments to become a party to negotiations, having in view a definition of the rights of neutrals and an agreement on what shall constitute contraband of war. These things are already sufficiently defined by international law and precedent to enable any government which dares to stand up for its rights to maintain them. Our representatives at the peace conference, at The Hague last year, proposed that all private property at sea should, in time of war, be respected, but the conference declined to agree to that proposal, and that ended the matter.

A report to the department of state from T. J. Albert, U. S. Consul at Brunswick, Germany, is devoted to the remarkable increase of ship building in Germany, which has become second to Great Britain in ocean transportation, and which has obtained this enviable position in the short period of ten years. How this jump forward in a great industry was brought about, is told in a single sentence, which is the strongest sort of argument in favor of the bill now pending before congress, providing for the increase of our own merchant marine, by a system of federal aid to shipbuilding. "This rapid development of ship building in Germany is to be attributed to the encouragement given by the government to the shipbuilding interests through liberal subventions allowed the different commercial companies."

Reward.

We the undersigned druggists, offer a reward of 50 cents to any person who purchases of us, two 25 cent boxes of Baxter's Mandrake Bitters Tablets, if it fails to cure constipation, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, loss of appetite, sour stomach, dyspepsia, liver complaint, or any of the diseases for which it is recommended. Price 25 cents for either tablets or liquid. We will also refund the money on one package of either if it fails to give satisfaction.

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The Difference.

While President McKinley sits at the helm of the ship of state, guiding the nation safely over the great difficulties that have arisen over our foreign relations, W. J. Bryan is racing over the country as a Democratic aspirant for the presidency striving to create sentiment in opposition to the national administration that will assist him (Bryan) in reaching the goal of his ambition. Mr. Bryan is doing his utmost to create anti-expansion sentiment that will cause the death of many of our brave soldiers in Manila, and may tend to involve us in difficulties with foreign nations. Besides causing unrest on the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. What a striking difference between the two men. The first with a steady hand and clear eye, standing at the helm with a determination to safely guide us over all difficulties. The second traveling over the country doing his utmost to stir up discontentment and disrupt our financial system simply for his own agrandisement. The people ought to readily discover the true metal from the dross.

An Editor's Life Saved by Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.

During the early part of October, 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not. I became alarmed and after giving the local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement, and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

"I am indebted to One Minute Cough Cure for my health and life. It cured me of lung trouble following grippe. Thousands owe their lives to the prompt action of this never-failing remedy. It cures coughs, colds, croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, grippe and throat and lung troubles. Its early use prevents consumption. It is the only harmless remedy that gives immediate results. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. guarantee every bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and will refund the money to anyone who is not satisfied after using two-thirds of the contents. This is the best remedy in the world for la grippe, coughs, colds, and whooping cough and is pleasant and safe to take. It prevents any tendency of a cold to result in pneumonia.

J. I. Bevry, Loganton, Pa., writes: "I am willing to take my oath that I was cured of pneumonia entirely by the use of One Minute Cough Cure after doctors failed. It also cured my children of whooping cough." Quickly relieves and cures coughs, colds, croup, grip and throat and lung troubles. Children all like it. Mothers endorse it. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

F. B. Thirkield, Health Inspector of Chicago, says, "Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cannot be recommended too highly. It cured me of severe dyspepsia." It digests what you eat and cures indigestion, heartburn and all forms of dyspepsia. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

About the first of March Messrs. Shellen & Torrence will open a first class merchant tailoring establishment in the new Chadwick building on Main street. 1-9t

The MINER and Tribune $1.25.

Compressed Yeast

We have just been appointed up-town agent for Fleischman's Compressed Yeast. We get it fresh three times a week. Can supply any amount. Leave your orders, so we can tell how much to order at a time.

Our store always stocked with best goods. Groceries are advancing every day in the wholesale market. Buy your goods from reliable dealers. We handle standard brands of well-known goods.

Whitman's Instantaneous Chocolate, finest ever produced. Try a can.

Chase & Sanborn's coffee can still be found here, nice and fresh, bulk or 1 and 2 pound cans.

We will sell any coat in stock, this season's style and all, for just half price to close them. Few left.

J. COLEGROVE.

Lilgendahl's Shop

Is a model of neatness and the means to be found here for getting out good work were never before known in Smethport.

The Blacksmithing Department,

Is presided over by men of ability and experience. Bring your horse here. A thorough knowledge of horses' feet enables us to do horseshoeing in a scientific manner.

The Wagon and Paint Shops

Are attracting a great deal of attention. The excellent work done in these departments is drawing trade. Send in your order.

C. W. Lilgendahl,
Mechanic Street.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 285, October Term, 1899.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONWEALTH of Pennsylvania, to the sheriff of said county greeting:

Whereas, William Woodworth did, on the 24th day of August, 1899, prefer his petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth he might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Maud Woodworth.

We therefore command you, the said Maud Woodworth, that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean, on the fourth Monday of February next to answer the petition or libel of William Woodworth and show cause, if any you have, why the said William Woodworth, your husband, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy. WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

E. K. Keenan and C. J. Curtis, Libellant's Attorneys.
Smethport, Pa., January 30, 1900.

Notice in Divorce.

A. D. No. 314, October Term, 1899.

McKEAN COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONWEALTH of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of said county, greeting:

Whereas, Nina P. Williams did on the 31st day of August, 1899, prefer her petition to our said Judges of the said Court of Common Pleas of said county, praying for the causes therein set forth she might be divorced from the bonds of matrimony entered into with you, Louis B. Williams.

We therefore command you, the said Louis B. Williams that setting aside all other business and excuses whatsoever, you be and appear in your proper person before our Judges at Smethport, at a Court of Common Pleas there to be held for the county of McKean on the fourth Monday of February next, to answer the petition or libel of Nina P. Williams, and show cause, if any you have, why the said Nina P. Williams, your wife, should not be divorced from the bonds of matrimony, agreeably to the Acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided. Herein fail not.

A true copy. WILLIAM B. CLARKE, Sheriff.

Berry & Edgett, Libellant's Attorneys.
Smethport, Pa., January 30, 1900.

Coleman & Bell,

Sanitary Plumbers.

All work promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. Gas, steam and water fitting.

Estimates furnished on plumbing and tin work.

Incandescent lights and fixtures.

Basement Chadwick Bl'k. Smethport.

How About That Plumbing Job?

BE SURE TO CONSULT

PALMER & STRONG

Plumbers, Gas and Steam Fitters.

Welsbach Lamps and Supplies,
Chandeliers and Fixtures.

Basement Reilly Block. SMETHPORT.

Thoroughly Experienced. All Work Guaranteed.

Olean's Big Store.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS.

CARPETS ARE CHEAP.

We are making plans for a large spring trade. We have bought over 500 rolls of new goods and can sell them as low as any house in the country. We are making a special bid for Smethport and near-by trade, for 3 reasons: 1st. It's cash trade. 2nd. To advertise our store. 3rd. To help us handle the large quantity of goods and get the lowest prices. [illegible]

FIRST LEADER 15 beautiful designs Wilton Velvets, all new colors, with or without borders at 90c yard, SEWED AND DELIVERED.

SECOND LEADER 15 patterns in rich Axminsters at $1 a yard, reds, blues, greens, browns, &c. Sewed and delivered.

THIRD LEADER 20 patterns in heavy plush carpets, with handsome borders. The newest colors and designs at $1.10 and $1.25.

FOURTH SPECIAL 11 patterns in Wilton carpets at $1.60. These are fine goods and are the newest goods.

A large line of cheaper goods: Ingrains 30c, 35c, 39c, 45c, 50c to [illegible] patterns in All Wools 45c. Tapestry brussels at 50c, 60c, 70c and 75c. 50 patterns in rugs (9x12 feet) in Jute, Smyrna, Axminsters, Wilton, Brussels, &c. Everything you would expect to find in an up-to-date carpet and drapery stock at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

On $20 purchase or over we allow railroad fare one way.

ANDREWS & CONKLING.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT

And then go to

BROWNELL BROTHERS,

Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, FURNISHING GOODS, HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES.

AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE

FINEST GROCERIES

TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT

ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

SPECHT & SASSE,

THE OLD RELIABLE

FURNITURE DEALERS.

Are better prepared than ever to fill your wants in their line. Their stock is full and complete. Their prices at rock-bottom.

Do not fail to give them a call.

UNDERTAKING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

WE SELL DINNER SETS BY THE PIECE.

Many of our best dinner sets are now purchasable in "open stock" patterns for the convenience of those who wish to buy on installments.

You can get one piece or a dozen, and match them at any time. Many of our customers are doing this, and they are gradually completing sets better than they might ever have afforded otherwise. Sets at all prices in this way.

We carry one hundred styles of dinner sets, all sold with the warrant not to craze. All Haviland's latest styles are here. All imported china comes to us direct from the makers. In this way we save a large percentage for you.

Dinner Sets from $6.75 to $[illegible].

Housekeepers' Helps.

There is everything here that can help a housekeeper—perhaps a hundred helpful articles that you know nothing about.

The Universal Food Chopper is one—$1.75. It chops all kinds of meat, vegetables or fruit, fine or coarse, without mashing. It does in a minute the work of half an hour with chopping knife and bowl.

Four kinds of enameled ware—Aluminum ware. Every convenience on the market.

Reliable Gas Ranges.

There is no other gas range that even compares with the Reliable. Come and we will show you twenty points in which it excells all others.

We know this range because we have sold it for years—sold hundreds of them. There has never yet been the least complaint on one.

It excells in economy, in convenience, in baking qualities. It is superior at every point which wise buyers consider. We cannot tell you here what we can show you when you come. We can only invite you on the promise that you will be glad you came.

Forty-five styles from $13.50 up.

L. EMERY, JR., & CO.,

Emery & Weaver. BRADFORD, PA.

NEW GOODS

at store of

D. C. YOUNG.

FOR MID-WINTER TRADE.

Please call and examine same, also note reduction in prices of many things preparatory to taking an inventory of stock. . . .

D. C. YOUNG.
SMETHPORT, PA.

Dec. 26, 1899.

SHOES

THE BEST
CHEAPEST

FOR LADIES
GENTLEMEN
CHILDREN

CALL AND SEE

W. T. SEGER,
CENTRAL BLOCK. SMETHPORT, PA.

STATEMENT

OF THE

Finances of McKean County

FOR THE

Fiscal Year Ending January 1, 1900.

JNO. W. CAMPBELL, Treasurer of McKean county, in account with the different funds of said county, for said year.

COUNTY FUNDS.

Dr.

To amount due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To 1-5 of liquor license received	3140 00	
To unseated taxes collected	8088 63	
To seated taxes collected	31848 81	
To miscellaneous county receipts	893 64	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, Com'lth costs	314 25	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, fines	10 00	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, Q. S. jury fees	43 31	
To amount received from J. F. Davis, Sheriff, C. Pleas fees	41 00	
To amount state taxes received	9836 98	84222 90

Cr.

By county orders paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By amt paid county teachers' institute expense	200 00	
By Treas. commissions on $53,020.57 at 2½ per cent.	1325 51	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	84222 90

POOR FUND.

Dr.

To balance due fund last auditors' report	2351 89	
To miscellaneous poor receipts	[illegible]	
To unseated taxes collected	[illegible]	
To seated taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By poor orders paid and canceled	[illegible]	
By commissions on $21,546.50 at 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

DOG FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To dog taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By sheep orders, paid and cancelled	[illegible]	
By Treas. commissions on $2,[illegible] at 2½ per cent.	[illegible]	
By balance due fund	[illegible]	[illegible]

BRIDGE BOND FUND.

Dr.

To balance due last auditors' report	[illegible]	
To unseated taxes collected	[illegible]	
To seated taxes collected	[illegible]	[illegible]

Cr.

By bridge bonds paid and canceled [illegible]

By interest paid on bonds [illegible]

By Treas. commissions on [illegible] at 2½ per cent. [illegible]

By balance due fund [illegible]

BICYCLE FUND.

[illegible]

REDEMPTION FUND.

[illegible]

ALIEN TAX FUND.

[illegible]

J. F. DAVIS, Sheriff of McKean county, in account with the said county for the fiscal year ending January 1st, [illegible]

[illegible]

E. R. SHERMAN, Coroner of McKean county, in account with the said county, for the year ending Jan. 1st, 1900.

[illegible]

By balance due last auditors' report	43 54	
By inquests, mileage and jury fees	380 03	423 57

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE and LEMUEL DAVIS, Commissioners of McKean county, in account with the said county for the fiscal year ending January 1st, 1900.

W. A. YOUNG.

Dr.

To orders drawn during 1899	[illegible]	
To amt surcharge for 1897	76 77	
To amt surcharge for 1898	67 05	
[illegible]	[illegible]	1149 25

Cr.

[illegible] 1149 25

T. F. HUNGIVILLE.

[illegible] 1421 83

By balance due on 1898	490 83	
By 266 days as Comr. at $3.50 per day	931 00	1421 83

LEMUEL DAVIS.

Dr.

To orders drawn during 1899	903 10	
To amt surcharge for 1897	42 65	
To amt surcharge for 1898	31 25	1047 00

Cr.

By 281 days as Comr. at $3.50 per day	983 50	
By balance due on 1898	63 50	1047 00

STATEMENT showing the amount of County, State, Bridge Bond, Poor, Dog and Bicycle Tax charged [illegible] for the year 1899, subject to commissions and exonerations.

DISTRICTS. — STATE: Amt chgd. Amt recd. Amt due. — COUNTY: Amt chgd. Amt recd. Amt due. — BRIDGE BOND. — POOR. — DOG. — BICYCLE: Amt chgd. Amt recd. Amt due.

Annin Township, Bradford, Bradford City 1st W., 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, Ceres Township, Corydon, Eldred, Eldred Borough, Foster Township, Hamlin, Hamilton, Keating, Kane Borough 1st W., 2d, 3d, 4th, Lafayette Township, Liberty, Mt. Jewett Borough, Norwich Township, Otto, Port Allegany Boro, Smethport Borough, Sergeant Township, Wetmore — [illegible]

Total [illegible]

AMOUNT of seated and unseated taxes collected by County Treasurer during 1899 due from former years.

DISTRICTS. — STATE Rec'd. — COUNTY Rec'd. — BRIDGE B. Rec'd. — POOR Rec'd. — DOG Rec'd.

[illegible]

RECEIPTS OF McKEAN COUNTY.

[illegible]

EXPENDITURES OF McKEAN COUNTY.

[illegible]

[illegible] County Commissioners, in account with the McKean County Poor District, for the fiscal year ending Jan. 1st, 1900.

[illegible]

STATEMENT.

[illegible]

We, the undersigned commissioners of McKean county and McKean County Poor District, certify that the foregoing statement [illegible] correct and true to the [illegible]

W. A. YOUNG, T. F. HUNGIVILLE, [illegible] Commissioners of McKean County.

Attest: [illegible] WEAVER, Clerk.

MONEY TALK

If prices talk there's a powerful argument for trade at our store during the present

INVENTORY SALE.

Visit us. You will be surprised at the

Big Values. Little Prices.

Cloaks
Shawls
Muffs
Children's Fur Sets
Fascinators
Flannel Shirtwaists
Underskirts
Flannels
Bed Blankets
Boys' Clothing

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Shoes,
Smethport, Pa.

Mail orders carefully executed.

How's Your Frame—

of mind, concerning pictures? You should preserve your present likeness for coming years, if nothing else. The latest and best effects always to be found at "Ike's" studio.

Have You Any Pictures

That need framing? You can find a full assortment of stylish mouldings, &c., of the latest design here. A nice frame beautifies and preserves a picture. Come and look them over.

"IKE" GLEASON. The Photographer,
Smethport, Pa.

AN
up-to-date
STORE.
up-to-date
stock and prices.
HAMLIN'S
Hardware & Crockery.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

SMETHPORT, THURSDAY, FEB. 1, 1900.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—See Hamlin's Hardware ad.

—Read J. Colegrove's ad this week.

—John E. Walkinshaw moved into the Central last Saturday.

—"If you see it in The Illustrated Buffalo Express it's worth reading."

—Judge and Mrs. Morrison entertained a pleasant whist party last week.

—The young people had a most enjoyable dance at Wells' hall Monday night.

—T. H. Purtle has moved his laundry to the old building back of the Sprague block.

—Mesdames F. W. and L. K. Hogarth are both quite ill at their home on Water street.

—The athletic club is busily engaged in repairing the Backus block for their opening.

—Mrs. W. P. Eckels gave a tea Wednesday evening to her lady friends, ten in number.

—The "Hot and Dusty" whist club is a new society composed of the young society people.

—Center county will be 100 years old on the 13th of next month. She came near being a valentine.

—A. E. Stickles, the racket man, has a new ad. this week. He offers, as usual, some rare bargains. Be sure to read the ad. carefully.

—A. L. Colegrove has a Cleveland chainless, 1900 pattern, on exhibition at the store of J. Colegrove. It's a beauty, and no mistake.

—The teachers of St. Luke's Sunday school meet at Mrs. J. C. Hamlin's every Tuesday evening for instruction by the assistant superintendent, Mrs. Hamlin.

—Dickenson's Grocery advertises White Star coffee this week. This store is a model of cleanliness and is well worth a visit from you. Read the ad. and call.

—Earl Caldwell of Bradford arrived in town Tuesday with a crew of men and a car load of telephone poles. Work on erecting the new telephone line commenced at once.

—The MINER is under great obligation to ex-State Senator N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset county and Frank Simpson, of Ridgway, for highly appreciative favors last week while here in attendance at institute.

—Teachers whose terms close too late this year can have a continuous course at the Clarion State Normal school until August. This will induce many to plan to enter that school as soon as their own schools close.

—William O'Donnell of Bradford township, who has been an inmate of the poor house for a year, died there of consumption last Tuesday aged about 30 years. The remains were taken to Bradford for interment.

—The Baptist people will hold their services next Sunday in the small rooms of the new church. Preaching at 10:30 and Sunday school to follow and preaching at 7:30. The entrance from King street will be best for the present.

—Sheriff W. B. Clarke and family are now pleasantly located at the residence part of the jail. This will prove a pleasant experience for them—the comforts of a home once more, as it has been a number of years since they kept house.

—List of letters remaining in the post-office at Smethport for the week ending Jan. 27, 1900: Mrs. Birdie Gates 2, George Gradey, J. A. Rosser, R. D. Romley, Mrs. R. C. Von Scherer, Scott McK. Wilson, C. J. McMorrow. Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised."

—The report was current Wednesday that Claude LeFever, who went to the Philippines with the 46th Reg't U. S. V. Inf'ty, had died of fever. A copy of the Manila Freedom, bearing date Dec. 16, 1899, was received on Friday, and, unless the report was received by cable, it is in all probality only a rumor. It is earnestly hoped that he is alive and well.

—Last Thursday morning the wholesale grocery house of Messrs. Scoville & Brown of Wellsville, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. The estimated loss is about $70,000. The firm expect to be in readiness to continue business in February.

—The paper that was read by Mrs. F. W. Brownell at the court house last Saturday night was written by Mrs. L. K. Hogarth, but through illness she was unable to be present. Mrs. Brownell requested that this correction should be made.

—In another column will be found the county commissioners statement for the year 1899, and it will be published four times in February this year as the law requires. The county commissioners and auditors are to be congratulated on their promptness.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Amsler of Hazelhurst are rejoicing over the arrival of an 8-pound baby girl who made her appearance Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Amsler are well known in Smethport and their many friends tender congratulations.

—The MINER is in receipt of the Philadelphia Press Almanac for 1900. This is one of the most complete and valuable documents of that character ever issued by any newspaper. It is full of valuable information and at the low price of 25 cents ought to be in every home.

—The family of Frank S. Baker had a very narrow escape from death last Saturday at Coudersport. Escaping gas from a jet in the cellar overpowered Mrs. Baker and four of the children. Fortunately a neighbor arrived and medical aid was called. All are now improving.

—Ralph Burdick has very generously donated the apparatus for illuminating the dome of the Baptist church. It was lighted for the first time last Tuesday night and attracted a great deal of attention. Mr. Burdick's generosity will not soon be forgotten by the members of that church. May it long remind people of his kindness.

—The Wright House had another narrow escape from destruction by fire Monday night. A gas stove in an unoccupied room became overheated and set fire to the carpet. Mr Dill who occupied an adjoining room discovered the blaze, which was soon extinguised. This is the third time the Wright House has been on fire in the past two months.

—A visit to Potter county's capitol will soon convince anyone that "license or no license" is a burning issue there. There are some who are so completly wrought up over the question that they neither take time to eat or sleep, but just talk, talk all the time, and from now until the polls close at the February elections there will be a hot time in that county.

—Deputy Sheriff J. F. Davis moved from the jail Monday, Mrs. Davis and daughter Dewley going to Bradford until a residence is completed for them. They will occupy the second story of the Rubin block. Mr. Davis is lost. He is roaming around here among his friends with a forlorn look, as though he was wishing for Mrs. Davis and daughter to come back.

—Last Monday morning Henry Bleyer had a very narrow escape from losing his right eye. He was engaged in carrying one of the sheriff's horses when the horse raised his foot and the caulk (which is a neverslip) caught Mr. Bleyer at the edge of the right eye, lacerating the skin. Half an inch farther towards the center of the face would have destroyed the sight of his eye.

—News reached here the first of the week that J. C. Cunningham of East Smethport and Mrs. Elizabeth Butterfield of Marienville, Pa., were married at Obi, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 22. The happy couple arrived at the home of the groom the first of the week and are now enjoying love in a cottage to their heart's content. The MINER wishes them a prosperous journey through life.

—The following ticket was nominated at the Democratic caucus Tuesday evening: Burgess, F. W. Brownell; Councilmen, 3 years, Thos. W. Camp, Ed Hungerford; Councilman 1 year, Dan Bacon; High Constable, Peter Bronk; Tax Collector, Carl Sasse; Auditor, A. D. Doyle; School Directors, Katherine McKean, Dr. John Clark; Judge of Election, F. H. Freeman; Inspector of Election, J. A. Holder.

—At the Republican primaries held Saturday evening the following officers were placed in nomination: Burgess, Orlo J. Hamlin; council for three years, Christian Herzog, Burg Chadwick; council for one year, Chas. E. Johnson; high constable, Peter Bronk; tax collector, John B. Eastman; auditor, Alex. Clarke; school directors, F. D. Gallup, D. C. Young; judge of election, N. H. Knapp; inspector of election, C. H. Burlingame.

—At the meeting of the Travelers' Club next Saturday Mrs. Young, president, has invited Judge Morrison, Mr. E. R. Mayo and Harry Wells to speak to the ladies from 4 to 5 o'clock, upon the old topic that bobs up serenely so frequently, "Shall a husband and wife carry two purses? Is the wife and mother entitled to a seperate income for the expenses of her household and personal expenses, etc., etc?" Much interest is manifested by the ladies in the discussion.

—Last Monday morning the MINER man through the kindness of Supt. B. A. McClure of the Coudersport & Port Allegany railway had the pleasure of visiting the new depot at Coudersport. There is no gainsaying the fact that there is no station outside of the larger cities that can compare with it in any sense. The ladies' and gentlemen's waiting rooms are models of neatness, finished off in natural woods. Upstairs are large and convenient offices for the superintendent and his assistants.

—The Prohibition caucus of Keating township, 3rd district, held Saturday evening at the house of G. H. Lyon in Ormsby made the following nominations: Justice of the Peace, Sam'l Lewis; Town Clerk, Geo. Culberson; Supervisors, C. B. Thayer, S. S. Washburn; School Directors, Henrietta Stull, Mrs. Nellie Boylan; Auditor, F. J. Barber; Assistant Assessor, J. J. Mangold; Judge of Election, G. H. Lyon; Inspector, C. A. Carlson. The judge of the caucus, Paul P. Lyon was authorized jointly with the representatives from the other districts, to fill any vacancies. The Prohibitionists desire to give all a chance to vote, without the need to vote license party tickets.

—The first meeting of the Hot and Dusty Club on Thursday evening last, at the residence of Miss Young, on West Main street, was a success in every particular. All the members were present and much enthusiasm in the work was manifest. The following officers were elected: President, Guy McCoy; Vice President, H. H. Redfield; Secretary, Miss Lois F. Young; Treasurer, Miss Grace E. McCoy. After two hours of scientific whist came the musical programme. Much heretofore undeveloped musical talent was shown. The orchestra composed of violin, mandolin, and piano was especially fine. Various other talents were displayed, and several honorary members elected. The club adjourned to meet in one week at the Walking Delegate's.

—Frank Simpson, who formerly worked on the McKean Democrat, now located at Ridgway, greatly surprised many of his former friends here when he made such able addresses on agricultural affairs last week at the court house. The MINER man in conversation with several well informed farmers who listened to his lectures speak of them in the highest terms. Mr Simpson is fast forging to the front as one of the best agricultural speakers in this section of the State, and it is evident that he has devoted considerable time to study on "how to make a farm pay.

—Rev. Dr. Walker will preach next Sunday on the following topics: In the morning, 10:30, "The Battle of the Creeds; or Contending for the True Faith." In the evening, "The Rent Veil; or Christ, the Universal Saviour." The special religious services now being held in the church are exceedingly helpful to all who attend. Rev. Mr. Hamilton is assisting the pastor this week. The Sunday school last Sunday reached the highest number ever known in the history of the school. This is the language of growth and full of cheer to its faithful superintendent, Prof. W. P. Eckels.

—Considerable sport has been enjoyed the past week at the expense of Constable Prouty. It appears that Prouty had business down at "Blowville," and while there he came upon Fred Reeves, and took him into custody. As is common with officers of the law he handcuffed himself to Reeves, and came as far as Wharton. At this point things got mixed, including the drinks, and Constable James Walker felt it his duty to arrest Prouty. The trio started for Austin but the trip was an eventful one, and resulted in Prouty and Reeves walking from Costello. Prouty had lost the keys to his handcuffs and was compelled to have himself filed loose from his prisoner.—Austin Autograph.

Just Jottings.

The other day an Italian went into the Palace Pharmacy and electrified the clerk, John Voorhees, by calling for "ten cen wort reta pep." After making a rapid mental calculation John decided that red pepper came the nearest to answering that description of anything in the store and gave his dusky customer ten cents worth of that commodity. This was indignantly refused by the Italian, who managed after several minutes to impress on Mr. Voorhees that "reta pep" was good English and meant writing paper.

⁂

"Kipling's 'Absent-Minded Beggar' has netted the Tommy Atkins' fund $100,000. That shows what absent-minded beggars the British people are to put up money for a production of that quality."—"Put off at Buffalo," in Buffalo News. The "Absent-Minded Beggar" is most nobly fulfilling a worthy mission, and was never intended for a literary masterpiece. However, one who perpetrates such rhymes as the "Put Off" man should be the last to criticise poetry.

⁂

When the borough council reorganizes after the seating of the new members, a good opening move would be the repeal of that ordinance in reference to the speed to which bicycle riders must limit themselves while riding on the streets. It is only enforced often enough to catch some comparatively inoffensive person. If Smethport is not metropolitan enough for street lights it surely has no use for a "citified" ordinance of this kind.

⁂

Mr. Orlo J. Hamlin enters the mayorality race with bright prospects for winning by a vast majority. It is rumored in local political circles that "Ike" Gleason will be Mr. Hamlin's campaign manager.

⁂

Dr. Leyds calls Ladysmith a Boer prison where the British prisoners feed themselves.

⁂

"The average Kentuckian of to-day must resemble a walking hardware store. The farmer who was arrested a few minutes after Goebel's shooting had three revolvers and a large knife concealed on his person, while Goebel is said to have had at least two revolvers in his clothes. According to newspaper dispatches any revolver less than 44-calibre is considered "small" in the blue grass State.

Fatal Accident.

A terrible accident occurred at Lafayette Corners yesterday afternoon, in which A. G. Anderson and his son, aged 21 years, were instantly killed. The circumstances surrounding the affair are as follows: The men were cutting wood for Goodrich Bros. in the vicinity of Lafayette Corners and were working under a large hemlock tree, which had been broken off and had lodged in a near-by birch. The high wind of yesterday made it quite dangerous for them to continue working in such close proximity to the tree and three different times they were obliged to run in order to get out of danger as a sudden gust of wind would threaten to blow down the birch. A young man passed by where they were working about 15 minutes before the accident occurred and called their attention to the danger of longer working under the tree. They did not heed his warning, however, and kept on at work. A strong gust of wind snapped the birch with its double burden, and without a moment's warning it fell upon the two men, killing them instantly. A workman who was nearby, hearing the crash of the falling trees, ran to the scene and was horrified to see both men lying under the large birch tree dead. He summoned assistance and the dead bodies were removed to the home of the deceased. It is said that had the young man been standing three feet further away he would have escaped. Both the unfortunate men are very highly spoken of by all those who were acquainted with them, and their sudden death has given their friends a severe shock.—Kane Republican, Saturday.

A Beautiful Monument.

One of the largest and most expensive monuments in Warren county has lately been erected on the lot of H. A. Jamieson in Oakland cemetery. It is of Quincy, Mass., granite, sarcophagus pattern, with ornamental columns and caps beautifully carved. Surmounting this pedestal is an emblematic statue of Hope that is 8 feet, 6 inches in height, making the total height of the monument twenty feet from the ground. It is from the works of Foley Bros, Olean, N. Y.—Warren Mirror.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Herminie, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of. One application relieves the pain. For sale by L. K. Hogarth & Co.

For Sale.

I offer for sale my store and stock of general merchandise, at Clermont, Pa. cheap for cash. This is an opportunity for the right person. Reason for selling ill health.
LAWRENCE BAYER,
5-tf Clermont, Pa

Wood Choppers Wanted.

The undersigned will pay one dollar twenty-five cents per cord for cutting 50-inch wood, 25,000 cords to be cut this season. Apply to C. W. Freeman, Kushequa, Pa., foreman for Elisha K. Kane.

For Sale.

The Sprague brick building at corner of Main and Fulton streets. Inquire of W. D. Gallup or write Mrs. Emma J. Sprague, Buffalo, N. Y.

Send to us for "TRUTHS ABOUT HAMMAR PAINT" tells you all about how to paint your own house. HOLMES & GILFILLAN.

Miss C. J. Burns will open a dancing school in Smethport on Monday, Feb. 5 Children's class 4 to 6, adults 7:30 to 11 p. m. 4-2t

The Farmer's Institute.

The McKean county farmers' institute was held in the court house in this place on the 26th and 27th inst. There were present as instructors Hon. N. B. Critchfield, of Somerset county, Dr. Wm. Frear, of State College, Pa., Luther Gates, of Crawford county, and Frank Simpson, of Ridgway. The attendance of the farmers was very encouraging, both in numbers and in the marked interest they took in the addresses. The farmers took an active interest in the discussions, asking many questions on subjects in which they were personally interested. It can no longer be said that our McKean county farmers are not interested in agriculture, if we can form a judgment from the generous amounts of interrogation points which they dealt out.

The cultivation of corn was discussed intelligently by Frank Simpson and the subject stirred up great interest, and the address by Mr. Simpson, delivered on Saturday morning, upon the subject of education for the farmer, has been commented on as a masterful effort.

Senator Critchfield is widely known as a most practical farmer, as well as a very good law maker. His general work in our county cannot but prove of great value.

Dr. Wm. Frear, on Friday evening, delivered his vastly entertaining lecture on "Nature Studies in Our Public Schools," to a good sized audience, and especially his dissertation on the formation and habits of the honey bee was interesting.

Luther Gates gave some lessons on practical farming, which every farmer will think over until the time comes around for him to apply those lessons.

The music at each session of the institute was very good.

At 7:30 o'clock Saturday evening the meeting was called to order by the lady president chosen for the session, Mrs. J. H. Bleyer, who in a few fitting words explained the origin, purpose and extent of the C. L. S. C. That the audience expected a rare treat was evinced by the fact that every seat in the large court room was crowded and many were obliged to stand.

The program for the evening was introduced by the mandolin club, consisting of Messrs. Harry Rubin, Scott Redfield and Victor Bouton, who rendered two excellent pieces of music, to which the piano accompaniment was artistically rendered by Miss Ida Rubin.

The second number of the program was a paper entitled "Practical Hints on Cooking," by Mrs. T. A. Morrison. The essayist proved her ability not only as an excellent writer but as a superior reader. The subject, in itself a prosy one, was presented in words so well chosen as to combine force of expression with elegance of style, to which was added a clearness of utterance and distinctness of articulation in its delivery that made it possible for every word to be heard by every person in the large assembly. The importance of good cooking as a means of promoting the health as well as the pleasure of the inmates of the home was dwelt upon. Accuracy in measurements in pastry as well as in ordinary cooking was recommended instead of the guess work that so often fails. Thorough cooking of cereal breakfast foods was insisted upon and a method given by which it can be accomplished without making the breakfast too late. The Thanksgiving turkey poorly prepared for the oven and improperly cooked was contrasted with the bird that came upon the table from the hand of the master of the culinary art in such a way as to cause the mouth of one fresh from the supper table to water. Cheese and the tid-bits possible to be made from it were touched upon. Pastry cooking was not overlooked and pies from the crispy crusted mince to the less spicy and more democratic pumpkin received their full share of attention.

Following this essay was a song with piano accompaniment by Dr. H. L. McCoy and daughter, Mrs. E. R. Baker, the appreciation of which was attested by the hearty encore the singers received. Another selection by the mandolin club followed, which also received a hearty encore.

A paper on the subject of "Books and the Home," by Mrs. F. W. Brownell, was full of interest and was listened to with marked attention. The book of books, the Bible, was placed where it belongs, above all books in importance. Its teachings, said the essayist, develops and sustains the inner nature. Newspapers were referred to as necessary to keep us in touch with the civilized world. A distinction was drawn between books that waste the time of their readers and those that pay full value for the moments spent in their perusal. References to authors such as Ruskin, George Elliott, Hawthorne, Dickens, Scott, Mark Twain, Browning, Shakespeare, Whittier and others proved the acquaintance of the essayist with the best writers and her ability to properly treat the subject she was considering.

A piano solo by Miss Mabel Camp was a rare treat and well deserved the hearty encore that followed.

"Dooley on the South African War," by Prof. W. P. Eckels proved to be a select reading in which an Irishman gives an acquaintance his opinion of the way the English are doing up the Boers (?) and was a splendid closing for the literary part of the evening's entertainment.

The closing number was a song by Dr. McCoy and Mrs. Baker, who were again obliged to respond to a well deserved encore.

The session was full of interest from beginning to finish and the large audience, although many were obliged to stand during the entire evening, seemed reluctant to leave when at half past nine o'clock the president declared the institute adjourned.

Considering the institute generally it was a success for the farmers and must result in lasting good.

William Ramer.

Wm. Ramer, whose death occurred in town last Wednesday morning, was born in Mongongogo, Pa., April 9, 1825. He had been a resident of Smethport 42 years and was one of its oldest inhabitants. He leaves a widow, and four children: Lewis, Nathaniel, Samuel and Mrs. Alice McGuire.

Mr. Ramer was a man universally respected. A man of high honor, strict integrity, industrious and full of neighborly kindness. Everybody speaks kindly and lovingly of this noble citizen, who at the ripe age of 75 years passes to the Better land. He died in the faith of the gospel of Christ. In earlier years he was a member of the M. E. church. The funeral will be held from his late residence on Back street, Friday afternoon at 2 p. m., Rev. Dr. Walker officiating.

[illegible] Agent [illegible] Southern [illegible] Chamberlain's [illegible] Colic [illegible] worked like a charm [illegible] remedy [illegible] coughs, colds, croup [illegible] and lung troubles. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Lewis [illegible] Dyspepsia Cure did me more good than any [illegible] It digests what you eat and cannot help but cure dyspepsia and stomach troubles. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

INCANDESCENT BURNERS, mantles and chimneys are cheapest and best at HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S.

PERSONAL MENTION.

[illegible]

[illegible] brief visitor [illegible]

[illegible] Monday.

Mrs. Martha [illegible] sister of Mr. W. [illegible] in town.

[illegible] Warren [illegible]

[illegible] at the [illegible] Monday.

[illegible] weather.

Mrs. F. W. Brownell [illegible] Tuesday morning for [illegible] N. Y., to attend the [illegible]

[illegible] returned [illegible] from a two weeks' [illegible] in Philadelphia, where he was the guest of [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] Britton, [illegible] of Mrs. S. [illegible] who has been visiting here for the past [illegible] returned [illegible] to-day.

Wm. Frear of State College, Pa., and Luther Gates of Beaver Center, Pa., were here last week and took an active interest in the farmers' institute proceedings.

[illegible] the year [illegible] to watch for the appearance of A. [illegible] He arrived on [illegible] last Monday as happy as ever.

[illegible] Erick [illegible] and Claus Nelson [illegible] welcome callers at the [illegible] yesterday afternoon in company with [illegible] Albert Peterson.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. [illegible] of Buffalo arrived [illegible] Friday [illegible] remain here until Tuesday afternoon. Mr. [illegible] in company with his [illegible] William [illegible] were most agreeable callers at the Miner office Tuesday.

School Report.

Following is the report of Smethport schools for the month ending Jan. [illegible], 1900.

Those marked * were tardy.

PRIMARY SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance [illegible]
Per cent. of attendance—boys [illegible], girls 95.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Harry Ackman	Lowell Wetenhall
Eddie Baker	Gladys Blaine
Walter Apple	Ethel [illegible]
Paul Apple	Ethel Colegrove
Howard Brownell	Jennie Kuhn
Paul Deming	Eliza Lagendall
Robert Day	Ruth McCammon
[illegible] Pickersgill	Edna Specht
Charlie Shaughnessy	Rita Gordon

Visitors—Prof. J. E. Myers, Mrs. Forsythe, Mrs. Brownell, Mrs. Blaine, Mrs. Hogarth, Mrs. Specht, Mrs. Wm. Hamlin, Miss Purdy, Miss Pierpont, Miss Ruth Holmes, Miss Ella Nixon, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Worley Gifford.

Mary I. [illegible], Teacher.

FIRST AND SECOND GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—79
Per cent of attendance—girls 95.2, boys 95.6.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Ella Gallup	Fanny Garvin
Lena Lagendall	John Haley*
Sallie Nixon	Fred Hagstrom
Elmer Oleson	Victor Hagstrom
Alfred Sturdevant	Bessie Holland
Ivy Baker	Harry Haskins
Frank [illegible]	Earl Lyman
Clinton Clark	Cecil Metzgar
Esther Cowen	Aletha Pickersgill
Fred Baxter	Carol Young
Eddie Engstrom	

Visitors—Mrs. Forsythe, Supt. Myers, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Nixon, Mrs. Hagstrom, Mrs. Moorhouse, Mrs. Chadwick, Mrs. Palmer, Mrs. Brownell, Miss Purdy, Alice Foster, Pearl Camp, Ruth Holmes, Ella Nixon, Miss Pierpont, Mrs. C. A. Irons.

Rose Allen, Teacher.

THIRD AND FOURTH GRADES.

Names of pupils not absent during month:

Alfred Bosa	Frederick Specht
Harry Doyle	Vernon Warrenberger
Alan Eckels	Lillian Bates
Eddie [illegible]*	Zona Brasted*
Harry Haley*	Winifred Clark
Ralph Herzog*	Mary Cole
Russell Lindsley	Nellie Keesler*
Scott McCoy	Katharine Mayo
Leroy Moorhouse	Ina Milroy*
Albert Powell	Rena McCammon
Thomas Shaughnessy*	Mildred Holder

Visitors—Mrs. Forsythe, J. E. Myers, Mrs. Carrie Irons, Miss Pierpont, Mrs. Specht.

Lelia Hafner, Teacher.

FIFTH AND SIXTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—59
Per cent. of attendance—girls 87, boys 83.
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Bessie Hall	Mildred Gregory
Anna [illegible]	Margaret Shaughnessy
Aletha Armstrong	Eileen Shaughnessy
Anna Bates	Eugenie [illegible]
Bessie Oleson	[illegible]
Ruth [illegible]	Rowena Wetenhall
Donna Lyman	Sidney [illegible]
Martha Eckels	MacArthur Gordon
Dewitt Davis	Louis Dickenson
Roxie Proven	Earl Hafner
Jennie Kraus	Roy Colegrove
Anne [illegible]	Will Proven
Beatrice [illegible]	

Florence M. Pierpont, Teacher.

SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES.

Whole number in attendance—45.
Per cent. of attendance—girls [illegible], boys [illegible].
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Bessie Proven	Fred Bleyer
Frances McCabe	Fred Masser*
Frances Adkin	Ward Weaver*
Margaret Bleyer	Alice Heath*
Stella [illegible]	Charles Church
Anna Berg	Harry Sasse*
Elsie Strauss	Myrtle Gallup
Hazel Green	[illegible] Bennet
Lois Green	Claude Hamilton

Visitors—Supt. J. E. Myers, Mrs. Jane Forsythe, Mrs. Worley Gifford, Miss Pierpont, Beulah Holder.

Stella M. Tate, Teacher.

HIGH SCHOOL.

Whole number in attendance—54.
Per cent. of attendance—girls [illegible], boys [illegible].
Names of pupils not absent during month:

Chas. Masser	Amanda Anderson
[illegible]	Mayme Colegrove
Wade Barrick	Sadie [illegible]
Lee Campbell	Beatrice Gifford
[illegible]	Bertha Jackson
[illegible]	Ida Rubin
Paul Green	Rosa Boardman*
Edwin McCabe	Mabel Camp
Harry Rubin	Pearl Green*
Wm. Ramer*	Bessie Mayo
Elmer Ramer	Florence Stuart*
Cecil Metzgar	[illegible]
Herman [illegible]	Gertie Wetenhall
[illegible]	Rachel [illegible]
Edna Church	[illegible]

Visitors—Mrs. Forsythe, Miss Pierpont, Geoffrey Mayo, Sadie Masser, Jennie Bleyer, Madge Armstrong.

W. P. Eckels, Principal.
Alice J. [illegible], Ass't.

A Misunderstanding.

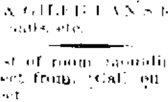
Misunderstood symptoms of disease lead [illegible] to treat something else when the kidneys are out of order. Foley's Kidney Cure will bring you health when other medicines have failed. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

[illegible] H. Appleton, [illegible] Clarke, [illegible] DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the best pills made for constipation [illegible] quickly cure all [illegible] L. K. Hogarth & Co.

L. K. Hogarth & Co. have about 50 [illegible] for sale. They are beauts and no mistake. Come early and secure first choice. tf

SAVE YOUR MONEY by going to HOLMES & GILFILLAN'S for builder's hardware, nails, etc.

The finest of room moulding. 50 varieties to select from. Call on L. Koenig Water street.



COMING

THURSDAY
Feb'y 1st

Dr. Montgomery

Eye Specialist-Optician

WRIGHT HOUSE

Eyes Examined Free.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.
SMETHPORT, JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

[illegible]

Smoke King James 5-cent Cigar.

SPECIAL

TWO WEEKS SALE

Of white metal knives and forks. These goods are worth more money to-day at the factory than we ask during this two weeks' sale. Our regular price was $1.25 set before the advance of manufacturers. During this sale we will sell at $1.15 set, 6 knives and 6 forks. They are guaranteed not to tarnish. Nearly equal to silver in looks, and will wear better.

Also a clearing out sale of shop worn shoes, all styles, were made and marked to sell at $1 to $4.25 pair. These shoes must go; we got them at a bargain. We cannot guarantee them at this price. [illegible] pair. We now have 24 pair, 1 to 3 in size, in slippers, made to sell at $1 and $1.75, will go at 70c pair.

6 pair boys' heavy leather boots size 4 to 6, 50c to $1.25 pair.

We have just received a new lot of double tested pocket knives. These we guarantee quality to suit. We also have much better for 50 and 55c. Any knife not satisfactory can be returned.

Do you use perfumes? Do you want the best quadruple extracts? Remember we have just purchased $65 worth of those goods. Of course if you want a cheap article we keep that, too.

We keep the best high grade men's work and dress shoes, such as the W. L. Douglas and J. B. Lewis, and these are all new fresh stock bought before the rise.

Men's work and dress pants, the $6 kind we sell at $3 pair. Work at 65c to $2.

Don't forget our grocery line.

Tinware, hardware, horse goods.

To close out our 3 fur robes we will discount them 10 per cent.

Remember we keep Bays paints, also furniture paints.

Do you buy candies? Are they fresh and good? What price do you pay? We sell best stick at 12c lb. Best bon ton chocolate drops 20c lb., just one-half what some sells at. Commercial mixed 10c lb.

Plain white dishes of all kinds.

Good sized meat platters 8 and 10c each. Other dishes in proportion.

Wood and iron beds, springs and cotton mattresses, also excelcior.

We can save you money on couches $4.30 to $16.50, with guarantee from manufacturer.

Remember we keep 5 and 6 inch stove pipe we don't ask you 25c but sell at 12½c, 5 inch elbows 5c, 6 and 7 inch elbows 10c each, also pipe circles for chimneys.

Family meat saws 25c.

Sad iron handles 10c, full set best nickeled sad irons $1.15, worth anywhere $1.40.

A. E. STICKLES,
Sprague Block. Smethport.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,

The Leading JEWELER

and dealer in

WATCHES
CLOCKS
NOVELTIES
FINE JEWELRY
SPORTING GOODS

Having procured the services of H. M. Smith, practical watchmaker, optician and jeweler, I am prepared to do all kinds of watch and jewelry repair work and guarantee satisfaction. Bring in your watches, clocks and jewelry and get in line for the opening of our new railroad Nov. 1st.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up-to-date.

Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

Attend the
Rochester Business Institute
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Business, Shorthand, and English Courses.

[illegible]

INSURANCE.

Life, Fire and Accident written by

W. F. SPECHT,
SMETHPORT, PA.

in good reliable companies.

We Want Your Trade.

An elegant line of

Neckwear,
Shirts,
Hossiery,
Hats,
Underwear,

A Full Assortment of Dent's and Fown's Celebrated Dress and Walking ....Gloves....

Also an immense line of fine and medium grade underwear for ladies or gentlemen. We call special attention to our beautiful stock of Children's Reefers, Blouse Suits and Top Overcoats.

Men's and Boy's Suits and Overcoats.

All New Goods. Prices the Lowest.

IKE SIMONS,

46 Main St. Bradford, Pa.

DON'T FORGET

That our shoes combine the three grand principles—comfort, neatness and style. The price is right. Be sure to come here for stylish footwear, &c.

YOUR FEET

Need your attention in this weather. We keep a fine line of overshoes, rubbers, rubber boots, &c. Repairing receives prompt attention. We want your trade.

Anderson & Carlson,

Boots and Shoes, Overshoes, Rubber Boots, Repairing, Etc.
SMETHPORT, PENNA.

If You Don't Find What You Want

In other Agricultural Journals try

The
PRACTICAL FARMER
of Philadelphia.
52 Times a Year For $1.00.

Send for free sample copy.

We will send it for one year together with a year's subscription to the Miner for only $1.75.

For a
FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the

Novelty Restaurant.

New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars and
Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

Blankets and Robes.

The season for Blankets and Robes is here and at this store you can always find

Just What You Want.

[illegible] Trunks, Telescopes, Suit Cases [illegible] at popular prices. Harness. All the finest styles in single or double light and heavy harness.

Chas. Lemmler,
Smethport, Pa.

EMIL THAMM,
MANUFACTURER OF
Fine Cigars.
Wholesale and Retail Dealer.

SMOKE
Spanish Statesman
5C. CIGARS.
J. A. HOLDER, Sole Agent.

OYSTERS

The Best at Brasted's

The Talk of the Town

How clean and neat Dickenson's New Grocery Store is.

Why not trade at such a store? Where you know that everything is clean, and that we do not sell you a pound of butter, a yard of calico or a pair of stockings off the same shelf. We handle nothing but groceries.

Try a ponnd of our White Star Coffee and you will use no other. We claim it is the best in Smethport. All goods delivered free of charge.

Dickenson's Grocery,

126 Main St. In Reilly Block,

Smethport, Penn'a.

BLIND.

What a horrible sensation you experienced when you looked upon that unfortunate man and realized his deplorable condition. Ever thought of yourself; thought that by your persistent carelessness you might some day have the same affliction? Unless by accident, blindness always comes one way—by NEGLECT. Eyes become weak; you strain them. They become weaker; you continue your carelessness; at last it is too late, your case is hopeless—no help—no cure. Come in today. We'll examine your eyes and tell you just what is needed FREE of charge. Then if you like will supply you.

Chas. H. Robie,
Leading Optician and Jeweler,
143 N. Union St. - Olean, N. Y.

Inventory Sale—

Now for stock taking. You know what that means. The pre-inventory tide is sweeping through the store and the powers of its swell is in the prices. Many things will sell this week for less than value, and everything that we can let go without more harm than loss of money will go. You will reap a rich harvest during this great sale.

Inventory prices on Men's Trousers. Inventory prices on Children's Goods. This is a great money-saving sale, and we mean it. We don't bore you with blatant boasting or deceive you with false promises. Come and see if we are not as good as our word.

Respectfully yours,

H. W. Rubin & Co.

Smethport, Penna.

This Space Belongs to
L. K. Hogarth & Co.
Watch for new ad.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong

By Rev. CHARLES M. SHELDON,

Author of "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" "Malcom Kirk," "Robert Hardy's Seven Days," Etc.

[CONTINUED.]

purpose which will commend itself to your best judgment. There is money enough in this church alone to maintain such an institution handsomely and not a single member of Calvary suffer any hardship whatever. I will move into a house nearer the lower part of the town, where I can more easily reach after the people and live more among them. That is what I propose for myself. It is not because I believe the rich and the educated do not need the gospel or the church. The rich and the poor both need the life more abundantly. But I am firmly convinced that as matters now are the church membership through pulpit and pew must give itself more than in the later ages of the world it has done for the sake of winning men. The form of self denial must take a definite, physical, genuinely sacrificing shape. The church must get back to the apostolic times in some particulars and an adaptation of community of goods and a sharing of certain aspects of civilization must mark the church membership of the coming twentieth century. An object lesson in self denial large enough for men to see, a self denial that actually gives up luxuries, money and even pleasures—this is the only kind that will make much impression on the people. I believe if Christ was on earth he would again call for this expression of loyalty to him. He would again say, 'So likewise whosoever he be of you that forsaketh not all that he hath, he cannot be my disciple.'

"All this is what I call on the members of this church to do. Do I say that you ought to abandon your own houses and live somewhere else? No. I can decide only for myself in a matter of that kind. But this much I do say: Give ourselves in some genuine way to save this town from its evil wretchedness. It is not so much your money as your own soul that the sickness of the world needs. This plan has occurred to me: Why could not every family in this church become a savior to some other family, interest itself in the other, know the extent of its wants as far as possible, go to it in person, let the Christian home come into actual touch with the un-Christian—in short, become a natural savior to one family? There are dozens of families in this church that could do that. It would take money. It would take time. It would mean real self denial. It would call for all your Christian grace and courage, but what does all this church membership and church life mean if not just such sacrifice? We cannot give anything to this age of more value than our own selves. The world of sin and want and despair and disbelief is not hungering for money or mission schools or charity balls or state institutions for the relief of distress, but for live, pulsing, loving Christian men and women who reach out live, warm hands, who are willing to go and give themselves, who will abandon if necessary, if Christ calls for it, the luxuries they have these many years enjoyed in order that the bewildered, disheartened, discontented, unhappy, sinful creatures of earth may actually learn of the love of God through the love of man. And that is the only way the world ever has learned of the love of God. Humanity brought that love to the heart of the race, and it will continue so to do until this earth's tragedy is all played and the last light put out. Members of Calvary church, I call on you in Christ's name this day to do something for your Master that will really show the world that you are what you say you are when you claim to be a disciple of that one who, although he was rich, yet for our sakes became poor, giving up all heaven's glory in exchange for all earth's misery, the end of which was a cruel and bloody crucifixion. Are we Christ's disciples unless we are willing to follow him in this particular? We are not our own. We are bought with a price."

When that Sunday service closed, Calvary church was stirred to its depths. There were more excited people talking together all over the church than Philip had ever seen before. He greeted several strangers as usual and was talking with one of them, when one of the trustees came up and said the board would like to meet him, if convenient for him, as soon as he was at liberty.

Philip accordingly waited in one of the Sunday school classrooms with the trustees, who had met immediately after the sermon and decided to have an instant conference with the pastor.

CHAPTER XIII.

The door of the classroom was closed, and Philip and the trustees were together. There was a moment of embarrassing silence, and then the spokesman for the board, a nervous little man, said:

"Mr. Strong, we hardly know just what to say to this proposition of yours this morning about going out of the parsonage and turning it into an orphan asylum. But it is certainly a very remarkable proposition, and we felt as if we ought to meet you at once and talk it over."

"It's simply impossible," spoke up one of the trustees. "In the first place, it is impracticable as a business proposition."

"Do you think so?" asked Philip quietly.

"It is out of the question!" said the first speaker excitedly. "The church will never listen to it in the world. For my part, if Brother Strong wishes to"—

At that moment the sexton knocked at the door and said a man was outside very anxious to see the minister and have him come down to his house. There had been an accident or a fight or something. Some one was dying and wanted Mr. Strong at once. So Philip hastily excused himself and went out, leaving the trustees together.

The door was hardly shut again when the speaker who had been interrupted jumped to his feet and exclaimed:

"As I was saying, for my part if Brother Strong wishes to indulge in this eccentric action he will not have the sanction of my vote in the matter. It certainly is an entirely unheard of and uncalled for proposition."

"Mr. Strong has no doubt a generous motive in this proposed action," said a third member of the board, "but the church certainly will not approve any such step as the giving up of the parsonage. He exaggerates the need of such a sacrifice. I think we ought to reason him out of the idea."

"We called Mr. Strong to the pastorate of Calvary church," said another, "and it seems to me he came under the conditions granted in our call. For the church to allow such an absurd thing as the giving up of the parsonage to this proposed outside work would be a very unwise move."

"Yes, and more than that," said the first speaker, "I want to say very frankly that I am growing tired of the way things have gone since Mr. Strong came to us. What business has Calvary church with all these outside matters, these labor troubles and unemployed men and all the other matters that have been made the subject of preaching lately? I want a minister who looks after his own parish. Mr. Strong does not call on his own people. He has not been inside my house but once since he came to Milton. Brethren, there is a growing feeling of discontent over this matter."

There was a short pause, and then one of the members said:

"Surely if Mr. Strong feels dissatisfied with his surroundings in the parsonage or feels as if his work lay in another direction he is at liberty to choose another parish. But he is the finest pulpit minister we ever had, and no one doubts his entire sincerity. He is a remarkable man in many respects."

"Yes, but sincerity may be a very awkward thing carried too far. And in this matter of the parsonage I don't see how the trustees can allow it. Why, what would the other churches think of it? Calvary church cannot allow anything of the kind for the sake of its reputation. But I would like to hear Mr. Winter's opinion. He has not spoken yet."

The rest turned to the mill owner, who, as chairman of the board, usually had much to say and was regarded as a shrewd and careful business adviser. In the excitement of the occasion and discussion the usual formalities of a regular board meeting had been ignored.

Mr. Winter was evidently embarrassed. He had listened to the discussion of the minister with his head bent down and his thoughts in a whirl of emotion both for and against the pastor. His naturally inclined business habits contended against the proposition to give up the parsonage. His feelings of gratitude to the minister for his personal help the night of the attack by the mob rose up to defend him. There was with it all an undercurrent of self administered rebuke that the pastor had set the whole church an example of usefulness. He wondered how many of the members would voluntarily give up half their incomes for the good of humanity. He wondered in a confused way how much he would give up himself. Philip's sermon had made a real impression on him.

"There is one point we have not discussed yet," he said at last, "and that is Mr. Strong's offer of half his salary to carry on the work of a children's refuge or something of that kind."

"How can we accept such an offer? Calvary church has always believed in paying its minister a good salary and paying it promptly, and we want our minister to live decently and be able to appear as he should among the best people," replied the nervous little man who had been first to speak.

"Still, we cannot deny that it is a very generous thing for Mr. Strong to do. He certainly is entitled to credit for his unselfish proposal. No one can charge him with being worldly minded," said Mr. Winter, feeling a new interest in the subject as he found himself defending the minister.

"Are you in favor of allowing him to do what he proposes in the matter of the parsonage?" asked another.

"I don't see that we can hinder Mr. Strong from living anywhere he pleases if he wants to. The church cannot compel him to live in the parsonage."

"No, but it can choose not to have such a minister!" exclaimed the first speaker again excitedly, "and I for one am most decidedly opposed to the whole thing. I do not see how the church can allow it and maintain its self respect."

"Do you think the church is ready to tell Mr. Strong that his services are not wanted any longer?" asked Mr. Winter coldly.

"I am, for one of the members, and I know others who feel as I do if matters go on in this way much longer. I tell you, Brother Winter, Calvary church is very near a crisis. Look at the Goldens and the Malverns and the Albergs. They are all leaving us, and the plain reason is the nature of the preaching. Why, you know yourself, Brother Winter, that never has the pulpit of Calvary church heard such preaching on people's private affairs."

Mr. Winter colored and replied angrily: "What has that to do with this present matter? If the minister wants to live in a simpler style, I don't see what business we have to stop it. As to the disposition of the parsonage, that is a matter of business which rests with the church to arrange."

The nervous, irritable little man who had spoken oftenest rose to his feet and exclaimed: "You can count me out of all this, then. I wash my hands of the whole affair." And he went out of the room, leaving the rest of the board somewhat surprised at his sudden departure.

They remained about a quarter of an hour longer discussing the matter, and finally, at Mr. Winter's suggestion, a committee was appointed to go and see the minister the next evening and see if he could not be persuaded to modify or change his proposition made in the morning sermon. The rest of the trustees insisted that Mr. Winter himself should act as chairman of the committee, and after some remonstrance he finally, with great reluctance, agreed to do so.

So Philip next evening, as he sat in his study mapping out a little the week's work and wondering a little what the church would do in the face of his proposal, received the committee, welcoming them in his bright, hearty manner. He had been notified on Sunday evening of the approaching conference. The committee consisted of Mr. Winter and two other members of the board.

Mr. Winter opened the conversation with considerable embarrassment and an evident reluctance for his share in the matter.

"Mr. Strong, we have come, as you are aware, to talk over your proposition of yesterday morning concerning the parsonage. It was a great surprise to us all."

Philip smiled a little. "Mrs. Strong says I act too much on impulse and do not prepare people enough for my statements. But one of the greatest men I ever knew used to say that an impulse was a good thing to obey instantly if there was no doubt of its being a right one."

"And do you consider this proposed move of yours a right one, Mr. Strong?" asked Mr. Winter.

"I do," replied Philip, with quiet emphasis. "I do not regret making it, and I believe it is my duty to abide by my original decision."

"Do you mean that you intend actually to move out of this parsonage?" asked one of the other members of the committee.

"Yes." Philip said it so quietly and yet so decidedly that the men were silent a moment. Then Mr. Winter said:

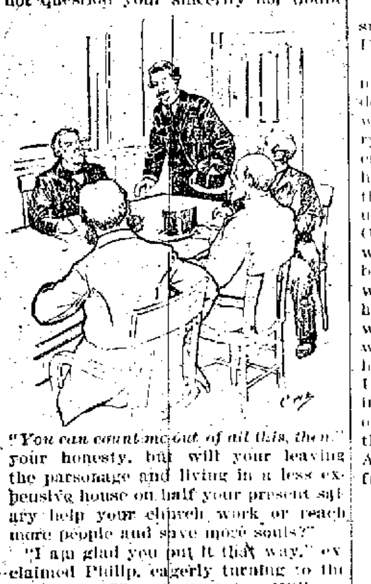
"Mr. Strong, this matter is likely to cause trouble in the church, and we might as well understand it frankly. The trustees believe that as the parsonage belongs to the church property and was built for the minister he ought to live in it. The church will not understand your desire to move out."

"Do you understand it, Mr. Winter?" Philip put the question point blank.

"No, I don't know that I do wholly." Mr. Winter colored and replied in a hesitating manner.

"I gave my reasons yesterday morning. I do not know that I can make them plainer. The truth is I cannot go on preaching to my people about living on a simpler basis while I continue to live in surroundings that on the face of them contradict my own convictions. In other words, I am living beyond my necessities here. I have lived all my life surrounded by the luxuries of civilization. If now I desire to give these benefits to those who have never enjoyed them or to know from nearer contact something of the bitter struggle of the poor, why should I be hindered from putting that desire into practical form?"

"The question is, Mr. Strong," said one of the other trustees, "whether this is the best way to get at it. We do not question your sincerity nor doubt



"You can count me out of all this, then."

your honesty, but will your leaving the parsonage and living in a less expensive house on half your present salary help your church work or reach more people and save more souls?"

"I am glad you put it that way," exclaimed Philip, eagerly turning to the speaker. "That is just it. Will my proposed move result in bringing the church and the minister into closer and more vital relations with the people most in need of spiritual and physical uplifting? Out of the depths of my nature I believe it will. The chasm between the church and the people in these days must be bridged by the spirit of sacrifice in material things. It is in vain for us to preach spiritual truths unless we live physical truths. What the world is looking for today are object lessons in self denial on the part of Christian people."

For a moment no one spoke. Then Mr. Winter said:

"About your proposal that this house be turned into a refuge or home for homeless children, Mr. Strong, do you consider that idea practicable? Is it business? Is it possible?"

"I believe it is, very decidedly. The number of homeless and vagrant children at present in Milton would astonish you. This house could be put into beautiful shape as a detention house until homes could be found for the children in Christian families."

"It would take a great deal of money to manage it."

"Yes," replied Philip, with a sadness which had its cause deep within him. "It would cost something. But can the world be saved cheaply? Does not every soul saved cost an immense sum, if not of money at least of an equivalent? Is it possible for us to get at the heart of the great social problem without feeling the need of using all our powers to solve it rightly?"

Mr. Winter shook his head. He did not understand the minister. His action and his words were both foreign to the mill owner's regular business habits of thought and performance.

"What will you do, Mr. Strong, if the church refuses to listen to this proposed plan of yours?"

"I suppose," answered Philip after a little pause, "the church will not object to my living in another house at my own charges?"

"They have no right to compel you to live here." Mr. Winter turned to the other members of the committee. "I said so at our previous meeting. Gentlemen, am I not right in that?"

"It is not a question of our compelling Mr. Strong to live here," said one of the others. "It is a question of the church's expecting him to do so. It is the parsonage and the church home for the minister. In my opinion it will cause trouble if Mr. Strong moves out. People will not understand it."

"That is my belief, too, Mr. Strong," said Mr. Winter. "It would be better for you to modify or change or, better still, to abandon this plan. It will not be understood and will cause trouble."

"Suppose the church should rent the parsonage then," suggested Philip. "It would then be getting a revenue from the property. That, with the thousand dollars on my salary, could be wisely and generously used to relieve much suffering in Milton this winter. The church could easily rent the house."

That was true, as the parsonage stood on one of the most desirable parts of B street and would command good rental.

"Then you persist in this plan of yours, do you, Mr. Strong?" asked the third member of the committee, who had for the most part been silent.

"Yes; I consider that under the circumstances, local and universal, it is my duty. Where I propose to go is a house which I can get for $8 a month. It is near the tenement district and not so far from the church and this neighborhood that I need be isolated too much from my church family."

Mr. Winter looked serious and perplexed. The other trustees looked dissatisfied. It was evident they regarded the whole thing with disfavor.

Mr. Winter rose abruptly. He could not avoid a feeling of anger in spite of his obligation to the minister. He also had a vivid recollection of his former interview with the pastor in that study. And yet he struggled with the vague resistance against the feeling that Philip was proposing to do a thing that could result in only one way—of suffering for himself. With all the rest went a suppressed but conscious emotion of wonder that a man would of his own free will give up a luxurious home for the sake of any one.

"The matter of reduction of salary, Mr. Strong, will have to come before the church. The trustees cannot vote to accept your proposal. I am very much mistaken if the members of Calvary church will not oppose the reduction. You can see how it would place us in an unfavorable light."

"Not necessarily, Mr. Winter," said Philip eagerly. "If the church will simply regard it as my own great desire and as one of the ways by which we may help forward our work in Milton, I am sure we need have no fear of being put in a false light. The church does not propose this reduction. It comes from me and in a time of peculiar emergency, both financial and social. It is a thing which has been done several times by other ministers."

"That may be. Still, I am positive Calvary church will regard it as unnecessary and will oppose it."

"It will not make any difference practically," replied Philip, with a smile. "I can easily dispose of a thousand dollars where it is needed by others more than by me. But I would prefer that the church would actually pay out the money to them rather than myself."

Mr. Winter and the other trustees looked at Philip in wonder, and with a few words of farewell they left the parsonage.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Health the Mainspring of Success.

The chief essential of success for a young man is what the vast majority of young men think about the least—that is, good health and a sound constitution. That is the first thing, nothing precedes it. In the battle for success that should be a young man's first thought—not his abilities nor his work, but his health. That is the basis, the cornerstone, of all. Abilities cannot bring health, but health may and generally does develop ability.—Ladies' Home Journal.

On the Rialto.

First Actor (much elated)—Did you see what the critic of The Planet said—that such acting as mine has seldom been seen?

Second Ditto—Essentially that is what The Daygleam says, only it does not go quite so far. The Daygleam man says it was the worst he ever saw.—Boston Transcript.

He's a Cuckoo.

This story was told recently at a smoker given by the alumni of the University of Michigan at Chicago.

"A young man and his wife were being married," said the relator of the incident, "lived down on the South Side where they had a pretty [illegible] brick. One of their wedding presents was a large clock which told the hours and the half hours by means of the cuckoo's cry instead of the usual chimes or the [illegible] of a bell. One night the college fraternity of which the man was a member gave a banquet, and it was accordingly late when he arrived at the front door of his home. He thought that discretion was the better part of valor, so that when he got inside he [illegible] off his shoes before going up the stairs. Unfortunately he was not very happy in his execution of this act, for one of the shoes slipped and made a noise that could be heard all over the house. A moment later his wife's voice came from the head of the stairway:

"'Is that you, Charlie?'

"'Yesh, dear.'

"'What time is it, Charles?'

"''Bout 12.'

"And then," said Charles in telling the incident afterward, "that blamed clock began to cry out. But it cuckooed only three times, and I had to stand there like a fool and cuckoo the other nine.'"—Detroit Free Press.

How He Spent the Balance.

"No," said Zeke Perkins as he cleaned the mud off his felt boots on to the floor, "I ain't a kickin' a feller when he's down, but Ab Smith ain't deservin' of charity. You know the county give him a order on the grocery for $1 to help his family out on the same day that phonograph feller come to town?"

"Yep," said the man with the uncultivated Blaes; "that was all right, wasn't it?"

"Sartinly, sartinly, it was all right. As I said afore, charity's a good thing. But Ab goes down to the grocery an buys a half bushel o' potatoes, sack o' cornmeal, a hunk o' side meat an a big chunk o' tobacker. Then he says to Smith, 'How much does that come to?' says he. 'Seventy nine cents,' says Smith. 'What more do you want?' he says. Ab stood in thought for a long spell. 'Well, Smith,' he says, 'I don't know as we're needin anything else a-tall. If you can give me the balance in money, it'll be better for me an better for my family.'

"Smith gives him the balance, of course, out of pure charity, an I'll be doggoned if he didn't go an spend it to hear the band play in that phonograph machine!"—Edward Singer in Indianapolis Sun.

A Joke That Failed.

During one of the legislative sessions at Albany Senator Thomas F. Grady wired for his evening dress suit. He wished to attend a reception. When the satchel arrived at Grady's apartments, his roommate, Assistant Corporation Counsel Thomas J. Creamer, opened it, took out the dress suit and replaced it with one of his rainy day suits.

"Let's get a crowd of senators here when Grady opens that satchel this evening," said Creamer.

"All right," said Senator Timothy D. Sullivan. "Hurry up and get the senators."

As soon as Creamer left the room Sullivan took Creamer's old suit out of the satchel and put back Grady's evening dress suit.

Senators Coggeshall, Ahearn, Coffey, Featherson, Martin and McCarren were present when Grady opened the satchel. As he carefully unrolled his dress suit the senators looked at Creamer. The latter was speechless. At last he stuttered:

"The cigars are on me, boys."—New York Journal.

Trick of the Sleight of Hand Man.

The Anne Psychologique has an interesting article by M. Binet, the well known French psychologist, on mental suggestion and prestidigitation, in which he shows that sleight of hand and clever tricks do not make a prestidigitateur without a power of "suggestion" on the spectator. A skilled performer has a marvelous power of acting on the secret springs of the will. Thus he can generally make a person choose a figure below ten by the way he asks for it. If he wishes the person to choose five, he runs rapidly over the first figures and dwells a little on "five" to suggest it to the memory. It is also curious that of such figures "seven" is the most likely to be chosen and "one" the least likely.

His Imagination.

During one of the Napoleonic campaigns a Frenchman was tripped up by a spent cannon ball, but without being injured in any way. He thought both his legs had been carried off and lay on the ground all night, suffering excruciating agony and never moving for fear of encouraging the bleeding. Next day the medical officer, coming around, said to him, "What has happened to you, comrade?" "Ah," he answered, "please touch me gently. A cannon ball has carried off both my legs!"

The Oratory of Gallerus.

The oldest Christian structure in Ireland is a remarkable building, evidently very ancient, but wonderfully well preserved, at Dingle, in County Kerry. It is popularly known as the "Oratory of Gallerus." Who Gallerus was history does not say, but as the oratory has stood practically uninjured for more than a thousand years he was probably one of the converts of St. Patrick.

A Japanese admiral receives the equivalent of $6,000 a year, a vice admiral gets $4,000, and first and second class captains are paid $2,406 and $2,263 respectively.

To Stop a Cold.

After exposure or when you feel a cold coming on, take a dose of Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold, if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Balzac a Terror to Printers.

W[illegible] Balzac [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Balzac [illegible] with a short [illegible] sketch [illegible] had been making [illegible] in a [illegible] style, and sent it, with all its errors, to the printer. The proofs were returned to him [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] pockets [illegible] [illegible] dreams and [illegible] [illegible] Surprised [illegible] back [illegible] to be returned to the [illegible] [illegible] and traces of [illegible]. This was repeated a dozen or [illegible] [illegible] his [illegible] [illegible] of Balzac [illegible] [illegible] the last proof [illegible] [illegible].

General Grant Owns Up.

When General Grant went to Liverpool and was entertained in the town hall, a [illegible] wrote to the mayor with many apologies, but asking if he might take the liberty of asking for a few minutes' conversation with the great soldier. The mayor hesitated, but found a way of mentioning the matter to the great [illegible], who, without hesitation, said, "Certainly; let the gentleman come." He came and said to the general: "Now, sir, after all the years of war I have followed every step of the war, and I think I understand every movement except one. On such a day you were there and the southerners were there," pointing to places on a map that he had brought. "Now it seems to me that you ought certainly to have gone there, whereas you went there," pointing again. General Grant, the usually taciturn and when not taciturn plain spoken [illegible], just took the cigar from his mouth and said: "You're right, sir! Infernal blunder!" And in a moment the amateur strategist, beaming now, was courteously dismissed.—"That Reminds Me!" by Sir Edward Russell.

A Natural Mistake.

A few years before his death Allen G. Thurman of Ohio was engaged as counsel in a lawsuit which was tried before a country judge in one of the small towns in the central part of the state. Opposing Judge Thurman was a young lawyer named Cassidy, who wore his hair pompadour, assumed an air of great dignity and was apparently greatly impressed with his own importance. Upon several occasions during the progress of the trial Thurman referred to his legal opponent as "Mr. Necessity." The young man arose whenever this occurred and with great gravity reminded the court that his name was Cassidy. Finally, after the offense had been repeated about a dozen times, the pompous attorney exclaimed:

"I must again remind counsel upon the other side that my name is Cassidy. I can't understand why he persists in maintaining that it is Necessity."

"I beg the gentleman's pardon," said Thurman. "The reason I keep getting him confused with Necessity is, I presume, due to the fact that the latter knows no law."—Chicago Times-Herald.

The First Telescopic Comet.

"On the evening of Oct. 1, 1847, the Mitchells were entertaining a party of invited guests," writes Amelia H. Botsford of "The Mother of the Stars" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "But Maria Mitchell was not to be deterred by 'company' from following her custom of sweeping the heavens with the telescope every clear night. She slipped away and ran up to the observatory. Soon afterward she returned and told her father that she thought she had seen a comet. He hurried up to the observatory to look himself and declared that it was indeed a comet. This discovery entitled Miss Mitchell to the gold medal that had been offered some years before by the king of Denmark to the first discoverer of a telescopic comet, and it was struck off and forwarded to her."

An Unspoken Hint.

"Most insulting man I ever knew!" exclaimed the man with the breezy personality. "[illegible] going to have anything to do with [illegible]."

"What has he been saying to you?"

"Nothing."

"What [illegible] he [illegible] saying behind your back?"

"Nothing. Every time I start to tell [illegible] he [illegible] looks up at the [illegible]."—Washington Star.

Drafted.

[illegible] a great [illegible] their lives [illegible] [illegible] but the [illegible] the thunder [illegible] a bill of [illegible] examiner.

FATAL [illegible] experience [illegible] cough [illegible] Foley's Honey and Tar. It never fails to stop a cold if taken in time. Take nothing else. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

[illegible] Beware of counterfeit and worthless salves offered for DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. DeWitt's is the only original. A certain cure for piles and all skin diseases. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

Fear in High Places.

[illegible] natural [illegible] nervous [illegible] [illegible] support, will save way and [illegible] [illegible] natural [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Boston Transcript.

An Iron Czar.

In the "Memoirs of a Revolutionist," by Prince Kropotkin, the author says that Alexander II had, for all he was willing to grant unto the serfs, was a [illegible] of singular harshness and even brutality. When Kropotkin was promoted and was with other officers on the side of the czar, the latter congratulated them quietly, speaking about military duty and loyalty. "But if any of you," he went on, distinctly accenting out every word, his face suddenly contorted with anger, "but if any of you, which God preserve you from, should under any circumstances prove disloyal to the czar, the throne and the fatherland, take heed of what I say, he will be treated with all the severity of the laws, without the slightest commiseration."

"His voice failed," says the author. "His face was peevish, full of that rage which I saw in my childhood on the faces of landlords when they threatened to skin their serfs 'under the rods.' He violently spurred his horse and rode out of our circle. Next morning, the 14th of June, by his orders three officers were shot at Modlin, in Poland, and one soldier, Szur by name, was killed under the rods."

Swept Away by Plagues.

Italy once had a plague that killed 10,000 persons daily. Ten thousand a day died in Rome. In one year 20,000 citizens of Constantinople died. The epidemic of 1347-9 was the worst ever visited on man. In Asia 23,000,000 perished by it and in Europe 25,000,000. In London 200 persons were buried daily in the Charterhouse yards. It was called "black death." The plague in England in 1471 destroyed more people than the continual wars for the 15 preceding years.

"Sweating sickness" prevailing in England for three years killed half the population of all the capital towns and depopulated Oxford. It was mortal in three hours. The great plague of London in 1664 carried off 100,000 people. A transport with soldiers on board, from Sardinia to Naples, brought a plague that destroyed 100,000. An epidemic started in Marseilles by a ship from the Levant killed over 60,000.

The peculiar gait to which the South American horses are trained, known as the "paseo de trote," is a mincing step, so light and easy that the hoofs scarcely touch the ground. It is said to have been acquired in the early days of the Spanish invasion.

Ready For Him.

Little Willie—Say, pa, was the earth created before man?

Pa—Yes, my son.

Little Willie—Why was it?

Pa—It was probably known that it would be the first thing he'd want when he arrived.—Chicago News.

India has given us a greater variety of plants than any other country in the world, having 15,000 native species, while the flora of the entire continent of Europe embraces only about 10,000.

"I have always used Foley's Honey and Tar cough medicine, and think it the best in the world," says Chas. Bender, a newsdealer of Erie, Pa. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

[illegible] constipation and all liver trouble the famous little pills known as DeWitt's Little Early Risers. L. K. Hogarth & Co.

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Mansfield, Pa.

[illegible]

One of Harrison's Jokes.

[illegible] played a [illegible] Miami universi[illegible] [illegible] Oxford [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] I spoke at [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] supported by [illegible] others.

Benjamin Harrison spoke and, to my [illegible], said: 'We don't know how Mr. [illegible] has been living at home [illegible]' [illegible] [illegible] Harrison."

Warmth of Birds' Blood.

The blood of birds offers some data for thought not found in the blood of any other class of animals. The blood corpuscles are shaped differently, being oval instead of round. But this is not the difference to which I refer. Bird blood is several degrees warmer than that of other animals. To find such a [illegible] of the blood as birds possess [illegible] high temperature [illegible] changes in the [illegible] take place more rapidly, [illegible] the consumption of [illegible] food, and brain activity would be more intense, so that for the same amount of work a smaller brain would meet all the requirements, which at a lower temperature would require one of greater size. —Phrenological Journal.

When It Doesn't Turn.

A woman's [illegible] is [illegible] by a worm [illegible] the worm tries to crawl on it the woman [illegible].—Chicago Record.

THE LIGHT THAT SAVES. One dark night during the siege of Santiago Harbor a Spanish Torpedo boat darted out under cover of darkness to launch its deadly missile against an American war vessel. If she had been struck she would have gone to the bottom. What saved her? Was it her big 13-inch guns? No, it was her search-light: the dazzling white beam of light that shot straight out like a sword thrust through the darkness, revealed the approaching danger.

What is it that saves thousands of men from death every day in the year when the deadly foe of disease is creeping unsuspected upon them? It is the white light of science, the educated understanding that reveals the source of danger and indicates the exact point of attack.

While the ordinary doctor gropes around, with the feeble tallow-candle light of stereotyped, conventional, routine treatment, a physician like Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., instantly illuminates the subject with the clear day-light ray of practical knowledge, the irresistible search light of advanced and life-sustaining science.

"I was afflicted for four years," says John F. Zingsheim, Esq., of No. 6 Lark St., Amsterdam, N. Y., in an earnest letter to Dr. Pierce. "My suffering was extreme and the trouble gradually increased notwithstanding the fact that I tried many different kinds of treatment. After becoming physically incapacitated and unable to work at all and after much hesitation, I wrote you. I am very happy to state that your advice has done me great good. You advised Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and also his 'Pleasant Pellets.' I must here state that they have cured me. I wish to thank you most heartily for what you did for me. All suffering has vanished and I have gained about twenty-five pounds in weight. I used only one bottle of 'Golden Medical Discovery' and one vial of the 'Pellets.'"

Do not hesitate to write to Dr. Pierce. He will send confidential advice absolutely free. Send 21 one-cent stamps to cover cost of mailing only, for paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. Cloth binding ten stamps extra. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

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AND

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SPECHT & SASSE,
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“A” TABLETS

For All Urinary Disorders.

The most FATAL and PREVALENT of all diseases are those of the

KIDNEYS, LIVER and BLADDER

The Kidneys are two little sieves that strain out of all the blood in the body most poisons in every three minutes.

In a HEALTHY [illegible] in [illegible] minutes into the BLADDER, thence out of the body. If DISEASED [illegible] and [illegible] depositing URIC ACID and other poisons into the system, causing DULL PAIN in the BACK, BILIOUSNESS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DROPSY, GRAVEL, PAINFUL AND FREQUENT URINATION, LOSS OF ALBUMEN *[illegible]*, and finally

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If you have any of the above symptoms

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[illegible]

[illegible] *Nothing Should be Substituted.*

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Mr. F. W. Burdick, Piano Tuner of Olean, N. Y., will visit Smethport every three months. [illegible]

C. A. BURDICK.

Salesroom, Reilly Block,
Smethport, Pa.

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PATENTS

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C.A. SNOW & CO.
OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Bradford, Bordell and Kinzua Ry.

Time Table taking effect Oct. 12th, 1899.

LEAVE SMETHPORT.

8:00 A. M.—Mail and Express, daily, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, and daily, except Sunday, for Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting with P. & W. Ry for Foxburg, Butler and Pittsburg.

10:15 A. M.—Daily except Sunday for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Bradford, Mt. Jewett and Kane.

1:30 P. M.—Express, daily except Sunday, for Ormsby Junction, Simpson, Davis, Aiken, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting with B., R. & P. for Buffalo and Rochester, arriving at Buffalo at 5:35 p. m. and Rochester at 6:30 p. m.—and Mt. Jewett and Kane; connecting at Kane with P. & E. R. R. for Sheffield, Tiona, Warren, Corry, Union City, and Erie.

5:15 P. M.—Mail and Express daily for Ormsby Junction, Mount Jewett and Kane, connecting at Kane with P. & E. train 4 for Wilcox, Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Emporium, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia—and daily except Sunday for Simpson, Davis, Aikin, Kinzua Junction and Bradford; connecting at Bradford with train 10 Erie R. R. for Salamanca, Olean, Hornellsville, Elmira and New York.

Trains arrive at Smethport at 12 m. and 2:35 p. m. daily except Sunday; and at 9:05 a.m. and 6.25 p. m. daily.

JNO. C. McKENNA,
Gen. Pas. Ag nt,
Bradford, Pa

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Rail road Time Table, takes effect Monday, Oct. 23, 1899.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
9 2	7.18	2 10	Ar. Ulysses Dp	7.3	2.30	9 25
†8 02	†7.10	†1 59	Crowell	†7.41	†2.39	† 9 3
†7 57	o	†1 56	Carpenter	o	†2.41	† 9 38
7 52	7.05	1.53	Perkins	7 45	2.44	9 41
7 47	7.02	1.50	N'w'f'd Ju'nct'n	7 47	2.46	9 45
o	o	1.45	Newfield	†7.51	2 50	† 9 50
7 20	6.54	1.41	Gold	7.55	2.54	9 55
†7 15	†6.49	1.35	Raymond	†7.59	2.59	†10 00
†7 00	†6.39	1.24	Seven Bridges	†8.11	†3.11	†10 15
†6 56	†6.36	1.21	Colesburg	†8.14	†3.14	†10 25
†6 45	†6.29	†1.14	Frink's	†8.22	†3.22	†10 35
†6 35	o	†1.05	Nor. C'port	o	†3.31	†10 50
6.30	6.15	1.00	Dp. Coudersport Ar.	8 36	3.36	11.00
P. M.	P. M.					P. M.
4.20	7.40	12.53	Ar. Dp.	8.41	4.00	1 0
o	o	†12 5	Hammonds	o	o	o
4 05	†7 34	†12.44	Olmsted	†8.6	†4.06	†1 27
3 59	7.30	12.40	Mina	8.50	4.10	1 31
†3.45	o	†12.33	Knowlton	o	†4.18	o
3 40	7.2	12.30	Roulette	9.00	4.21	1 45
3 30	7.13	12.22	Burtville	9.0	4.3	†1 55
†3.23	o	†12.15	Coleman	o	†4.35	o
†3.20	o	o	Chemical Works	o	o	o
3 15	7.02	12.10	Port Allegany	9.1	4.40	2 25
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	Dep't. Arrive	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

† Flag Station. o Trains do not stop. ‡ Telegraph Station.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y, and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

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GREEN BROS., Props.

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Flour, Feed, Meal,
Wheat, Corn
Oats, Hay,
Straw, Bran,
Middlings, Hominy,
Linseed Meal, Etc.

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J. S. McCarthy, Propr.

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[illegible]

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[illegible]

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IS ALWAYS THE LEADER IN

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

TIME TABLE

WESTERN NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAY

In effect Oct. 22, 189[illegible]

Trains leave Smethport for [illegible] [illegible] Olean, Bradford, [illegible] as follows:

Buffalo Express, daily [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

For Clermont [illegible] points [illegible]

[illegible] Clermont Local, daily except Sunday [illegible]

Clermont Accommodation, week days [illegible]

[illegible] Clermont Local connects through to [illegible] Johnsonburg.

For Larabee, Port Allegany [illegible] and points south [illegible]

Mail, daily [illegible]

[illegible]

L. A. [illegible] [illegible] General Offices, M[illegible] Main and [illegible]

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE. In effect Nov. [illegible]

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM [illegible] EASTWARD.

[illegible] a. m.—Train 8, weekdays, [illegible] Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., New York [illegible] p. m., Baltimore [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] p. m. Pullman [illegible] cars from Williamsport to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] New York [illegible] [illegible] week days [illegible] sleeping cars from [illegible] [illegible] Philadelphia and Williamsport [illegible] sengers [illegible] sleeper at Williamsport.

WESTWARD.

5:[illegible] a. m.—Train 9, weekdays, for Erie, Ridgway, DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.

10:2[illegible] a. m.—Train [illegible] daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.

[illegible] p. m.—Train 15, weekdays, for Kane and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR EMPORIUM [illegible] TION FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 9 leaves New York [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] arriving at Emporium at 5:10 a. m., weekdays, with Pullman sleepers and passenger coaches from Philadelphia to Erie and from Washington and Baltimore to Williamsport.

Train 3 leaves New York 7.55 p. m., Philadelphia [illegible] p. m., Washington [illegible] [illegible] Baltimore [illegible] [illegible] arriving at Emporium [illegible] [illegible] weekdays [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sleeping cars from Philadelphia to Williamsport [illegible] passenger coaches from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of Sunday [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHNSONBURG RAILROAD.

Weekdays.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS.	SOUTH P. M. Ar.
9 40	Ridgway	[illegible]
[illegible]	Island Run	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 10	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 2[illegible]	Glen Hazel	[illegible]
10 3[illegible]	Johnsonburg	[illegible]
10 3[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10 45	Clermont	[illegible]
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with [illegible] [illegible] Johnsonburg at 11:40 a.m. for [illegible] [illegible] intermediate points, arriving at [illegible] [illegible] and at Ridgway with train [illegible] [illegible] at 12:10 p. m. for DuBois, [illegible] [illegible] Pittsburg and intermediate points, [illegible] [illegible] leaving Ridgway at [illegible] p. m. for [illegible] New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger [illegible]

Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway

THE SHORT LINE

On and after Jan. 1st, 1900, passenger trains between Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Butler, Pittsburg and the Coal and Lumber Regions of Pennsylvania, will leave Bradford and Mt. Jewett as follows:

LEAVE BRADFORD—NORTH BOUND.

8.03 a.m. and 4.35 p.m.—Buffalo & Rochester Express—For Limestone, Salamanca, Ellicottville, Springville, Colden, Buffalo, Machias, Gainesville, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy and Rochester. Week days only.

3.35 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Ashford, Springville, Buffalo, Silver Springs, Warsaw, LeRoy, and Rochester.

2.55 p.m. Sunday for Salamanca and Buffalo.

LEAVE MT. JEWETT—SOUTH-BOUND.

8.26 a.m. and 5.27 p.m.—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, Brockwayville, DuBois, Falls Creek and Punxsutawney. Week days only.

12.54 p. m.—Pittsburg Flyer—Daily—For Johnsonburg, Ridgway, DuBois, Punxsutawney, Dayton, Craigsville, Butler and Pittsburg.

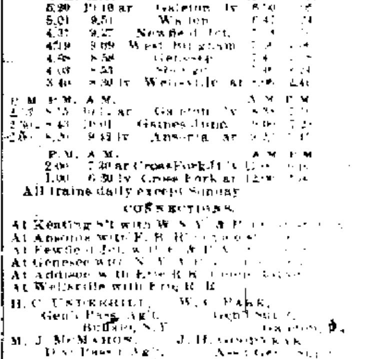
Thousand Mile Tickets, good for passage between all stations, at two cents per mile.

For time tables and full information call on or address any of the Company's agents, or

L. B. McINTYRE, Agent Bradford, Pa.

EDWARD C. LAPEY, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Rochester, N. Y.

Popular Scenic Route



Buffalo and Susquehanna Railroad

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD

Condensed time table in effect July 24, 1899.

P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Read up.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
8.55	1.38	12.25	ar Keating S'ty lv	12.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
8.10	7.09	12.00	Austin	6.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
	7.01	11.53	Costello	6.50	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6.5	11.42	Wharton	7.02	[illegible]	[illegible]
	6.05	10.56	Cross Fork Jct	7.47	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.38	10.31	Corbett	7.57	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.27	10.21	Germania	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	5.20	10.15 lv	Galeton ar	8.40	[illegible]	[illegible]
7.00	1.00	10.12 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.47	12.47	9.54	Gaines June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
6.15	12.11	8.16	Westfield	9.33	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.55	11.55	8.09	Knoxville	9.47	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.46	11.46	7.51	Osceola	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.41	11.41	7.46	Elkland	10.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5.0	11.10	7.16 lv	Addison ar	10.54	[illegible]	[illegible]
P.M.	A.M.	A.M.				
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	5.30	10.10 ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	5.01	9.51	Walton	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.37	9.27	Newfield Jct.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.19	9.09	West Bingham	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.[illegible]	8.58	Genesee	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	4.0[illegible]	8.[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	3.40	8.30 lv	Wellsville ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
2.[illegible]	8.15	9.[illegible] ar	Galeton lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
2.0[illegible]	8.[illegible]	[illegible]	Gaines Junc.	[illegible]	[illegible]	
[illegible]	[illegible]	9.15 lv	Ansonia ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	P.M.	A.M.		A.M.	P.M.	
	2.00	7.30 ar	Cross Fork J'ct lv	[illegible]	[illegible]	
	1.00	6.30 lv	Cross Fork ar	12.[illegible]	[illegible]	

All trains daily except Sunday.

CONNECTIONS.

At Keating S'ty with W. N. Y. & P. [illegible]

At Ansonia with F. B. R. [illegible]

At Newfield Jct. with [illegible]

At Genesee with N. Y. [illegible]

At Addison with Erie R. R. [illegible]

At Wellsville with Erie R. R.

H. C. UNDERHILL, Gen'l Pass. Ag't, Buffalo, N. Y.
W. C. PARK, Gen'l Sup't, [illegible]
M. J. McMAHON, Div. Pass'r Ag't, Galeton, Pa.
J. H. [illegible], Ass't Gen. Sup't, [illegible]

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 1. Passenger Train Service. SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Effective Monday, Nov. [illegible]

SOUTHWARD Read down PM	AM	AM	STATIONS.	NORTHWARD Read up
3.30	8.30		Lv. Bradford Ar.	[illegible]
5.18	11.05		Olean	[illegible]
7.00	12.10		Smethport	[illegible]
PM	PM			
7.45	[illegible]		Clermont	[illegible]
† 7.50	†1.19		[illegible]	[illegible]
† 8.06	†1.35		[illegible]	[illegible]
† 8.19	†1.47		[illegible]	[illegible]
† 8.31	†2.00		[illegible]	[illegible]
8.37	2.07		[illegible]	[illegible]
† 8.43	†2.13		[illegible]	[illegible]
8.50	2.20		[illegible]	[illegible]
	AM			
9.02	[illegible]		St. Marys	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10.01	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10.05	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10.12	[illegible]		Brockport	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		Shawmut	[illegible]
10.19	[illegible]		Keystone	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]
10.2[illegible]	[illegible]		Brockwayville	[illegible]
PM	PM	AM Ar.		[illegible]

Close connections at St. Marys [illegible] R. R. for all points East and West [illegible] ment for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R. R. [illegible] their connections.

N. B.—All trains daily [illegible] [illegible]

† F—Flag station.

B. B. CARTWRIGHT, General Manager.
[illegible] HAMMON, Gen'l Pass. Agent
St. Marys, Pa.